The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873. NUMBER 211.

INSURANCE.

GEO. C. CLARKE,

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance,

3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation of London,
Assets, $13,234,000 Gold.

Northwestern National Ins. Co. of Milwaukee,
Assets, $383,285.

Home Insurance Company of Columbus, O.,
Assets, $800,734.

Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.,
Assets, $288,355.

Manufacturers' F. and M. Ins. Co. of Boston,
Assets, $500,000.

WINES.

15,000 Gallons

NATIVE WINES,

GUARANTEED PURE,
GROWN AT

WHITE ELK VINEYARDS,

Keokuk, Iowa.

We offer for sale the following brands of Wines, viz: CONCORD, IVES, CATAWBA, CLINTON, NORTON, DELAWARE, SACRAMENTAL, and MEDICINAL, put up in cases (twelve bottles), and in five, ten, twenty, and forty gallon packages. Shipment made direct from the vineyards if desired.

SAM'L MYERS & CO.,
268 and 270 East Madison-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES

IN THE

Tribune Building

Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,
Room 1, Nevada Block.

Steam Power.

TO RENT—Two good rooms, 60x100 feet each, with full sets of Sash, Door, and Builders' Machinery; Lathes, Gig and Band Saws in first-class working order; on favorable terms. DAVID GOODWILLIE,
35 Ohio-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVED.

CORNS!

DR. STEPHENS,

124 Dearborn-st., north of Madison.

CHEMICAL CLEANING.

Spots removed out of the most delicate fabric by a new process, without cleaning the whole. Dresses, &c., cleaned without removing any trimmings.

264 West Madison-st. - - 158 Illinois-st.
A. SCHWARZ.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

GOOD FLAG POLES,

Ready-made or made to order. Orders left at Gilbert & Hubbard's, Ship Chandlers, 226 and 230 Water-st., or at 800 North Carpenter-st., will receive prompt attention.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

OF CHICAGO.

OFFICE ROOM NO. 11, STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, CHICAGO, March 17, 1873.

The following Committee are prepared to receive subscriptions for stock to the capital of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago:

Banks—J. Irving Pearce, Third National; Ira Holmes, Manufacturers' National Bank.
Wholesale Dry Goods—L. Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co.; T. S. Shaw, of Shaw, Winslow & Co.
Boots and Shoes—C. M. Henderson, Wm. E. Doggett.
Rolling Mills—O. W. Potter, A. B. Meeker.
Railroads and Express Companies—H. A. Sargent, Charles Fargo, American Express Company.
Hats and Caps—Eldridge G. Keith, S. H. Sweet.
Wholesale Clothing—H. W. King, Louis Wampold.
Hardware, Iron Merchants, and Founders—W. G. Hibbard, Wm. Blair.
Wholesale Druggists, Paints and Oils—John Alston, Horace A. Hurlburt.
Furniture—W. W. Strong, A. L. Hale.
Carpets and House-Furnishing—E. F. Hollister, John H. Allen.
Real Estate—H. H. Honore, Col. Pierce.
Hides and Leather—L. B. Sidway, C. E. Page.
Groceries—Wm. Stewart and Charles Coryell, of Day, Allen & Co.
Hotels—David Gage, Fred. Gould.
Jewelry—R. S. Pike; W. B. Giles.
Crockery and Notions—Ira Bowen, Adolph Ruhling.
Books, Stationery, and Paper—John R. Walsh, Culver, of Culver, Page & Hoyne.
Places of Amusement—J. H. McVicker, R. M. Hooley.
Distillers and Wholesale Liquors—Henry H. Shufeldt, Edward McQuade.
Brewers—Ald. McAvoy, Ald. Schmidt.
Commission Merchants—Charles Randolph, W. F. Tompkins.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber—T. W. Harvey, A. G. Van Schaack, for the lumber districts on the South Side; R. T. Crane and Peter Schuttler, for the manufacturers and lumber dealers on the North Side.
Millinery and Straw Goods—D. B. Fisk and Wetherell, Esq.
Manufacturers of Oils, Leads, and Colors—Frank Milligan.
Music and Musical Instruments.
Livery—A. J. Wright and J. Hoffman.

All persons who may not be reached by the Canvassing Committee can subscribe for stock at the office in the Staatz Zeitung Building between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week.

All books of subscription are returnable on Thursday next, at 3½ o'clock p. m. JAMES NOWLAN, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 2.

For admission to College or Grammar School apply to Rev. J. DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. W. LYON,

TAILOR,

197 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.,

CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.
OGDEN & SCUDDER,
Room 9, Nixon's Building.

$15,000 STOCK FOR SALE.

UNION HIDE & LEATHER COMPANY.

Pays large dividend. For terms apply to
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

FOR SALE.

LIBRARY & OFFICE

INKSTANDS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

Steam Lumber Barge for Sale.

Steam Lumber Barge "St. Clair" for sale. For price and terms apply to E. R. AYRES,
Sandusky, Ohio.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

HOTELS.

NOTICE TO HOTEL MEN!

The Well-Known Clifton Hotel,

AT OTTAWA, ILL.,

Is for lease, and Furniture for sale. This Hotel, with its elegant Furniture, is comparatively new, and in prime condition, doing a fine business in a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, being at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific with the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. Ottawa is the County Seat of LaSalle County, besides being the place of holding the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of Illinois, and also being in one of the best and most thriving agricultural and manufacturing districts of the West.

The reputation of the "CLIFTON" is, perhaps, second to none in the West, and there exists no reason for selling but ill health of the proprietor.

LAKE FOREST HOTEL.

This hotel will be opened for the accommodation of guests May 1. Rooms may be secured by applying at the office of the Lake Forest Hotel and Land Company, 150 LaSalle-st. J. BARRELL, Proprietor.

WINDOW FRAMES.

Great Improvement

IN

Window Frames.

On exhibition at 209 West Madison-st., Room 20.

A great want supplied in taking out window sashes without removing the stops or parting bead. Hence, there is no marring or defacement of the finishing.

It has the hearty approval of all who have seen it. The public are invited to call and see it operated in full size, and any one wanting a good paying business, can secure any part of the State, upon easy terms, by applying to the undersigned. J. S. KNOWLES.

STREET AND PARK LAMPS.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS.

ALSO,

TORCH AND KEY

or lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New York; are being adopted everywhere. Full particulars furnished upon application to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, at Hall, 134 Twenty-second-st. Special and important business, and work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified that a regular communication will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock sharp. A visit from the R. W. D. Grand Master is appointed, and all members are requested to be present. Work on the M. M. Degree. Ashlar Quartette will be present. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

Ulster Club.

A meeting of the above Club will be held at No. 14 South Clark-st., March 20, for the revision of Constitution and By-Laws. All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend. By order D. E. K. Stewart, President.
SAM'L STUART, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Richardson Appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Gossip and Speculations on His Continuance in Office.

Minister DeLong Charged With Diplomatic Mistakes.

Proceedings in the Senate Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The President settled the question of the succession to Secretary Boutwell, by sending to the Senate, to-day, the name of William A. Richardson for the position. While there is considerable feeling among the friends of various disappointed aspirants, still it is not generally believed that the appointment is anything more than tenporary, but that by next winter some more prominent and representative man will be called to this responsible position. It is stated that the principal reason which influenced the President to make Mr. Richardson the temporary head of the Department was that the Syndicate negotiations yet remain to be completed, and that it was considered desirable to retain him until that was accomplished, as he was one of the most prominent promoters of that scheme. Delano's friends are still confident that he will be made the bona fide Secretary of the Treasury, while New York parties in the interest of ex-Gov. Morgan are sanguine that the latter will be given the permanent place. Judge Richardson's friends, however, state that the position will remain with the present incumbent so long as he may choose to hold it, and that he allowed his name to be sent to the Senate only with this distinct understanding.

CALDWELL.

As the debate in his case progresses, Caldwell's prospects become each day more discouraging. Notwithstanding Cameron's assertion that everybody's mind was made up, and that continued discussion would not change a vote at all, the speeches made to-day neither defended Caldwell nor sought to extenuate his offenses. Bayard and Salisbury simply objected to the form of Morton's resolution, while avowing themselves ready to vote for expulsion. Norwood has the floor for to-morrow, and will make a speech in favor of expulsion. It is not thought that a vote can be reached before Friday next.

PERSONAL.

E. W. Barber, of Lansing, Mich., who was today nominated and confirmed to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Gen. Terrell, appointed Pension Agent at Indianapolis, was Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.

SENATOR SUMNER.

The statement that Senator Sumner has written a letter to the Massachusetts Legislature defending his resolution with regard to the erasion of the victories obtained in the civil war from the battle-flags of the Republic is entirely without foundation. The Senator does not consider it necessary to defend himself anywhere from this project, save in what speeches he may choose to make on the floor of the Senate.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Ex-Senator Sawyer's name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow to take the Assistant Treasuryship made vacant by the promotion of Judge Richardson.

CONGRATULATING SPAIN.

The resolution recently passed by Congress congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic, was to-day transmitted to Gen. Sickles, at Madrid, with the sincere wishes of the President for the permanent maintenance of the new form of government.

CUSTOMS DECISION.

As a consequence of a recent decision against the Government, given by Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collectors of Customs to collect hereafter duties on Dutch metal at 10 per cent; on bronze powder at 15, and manufactures of brass at 35 per cent advalorem, under the act of March 2, 1861, subject to the 10 per cent reduction in the Act of June 6, 1872. Heretofore the Department has held these articles dutiable as manufactures of which copper is the component, or chief value, at 45 per cent advalorem.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOUTWELL'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following is the correspondence on the occasion of Boutwell's resignation:

WASHINGTON, March 17.—SIR: Having been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts, I tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In severing my official relations with you, it is a great satisfaction to me that on all occasions you have given me your full confidence and support in the discharge of my public duties. In these four years, my earlier acquaintance with you has ripened into an earnest personal friendship, which I am confident will remain unbroken. I am yours, very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.

Hon. George S. Boutwell:

DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, an office which you have filled for four years with such satisfaction to the country, allow me to express the regret I feel at severing the official relations which have been at all times so agreeable to me, and, as I am assured by your letter of resignation, to you also. Your administration of the important trust confided to you four years since has been so admirably conducted as to give the greatest satisfaction to me, because, as I read public judgment and opinion, it has been satisfactory to the country. The policy pursued in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury by your successor I hope may be as successful as yours has been, and that no departure from it will be made, except such as experience and change of circumstances may make necessary.

Among your new official associates, I trust you will find the same warm friends and co-workers that you have in the Executive branch of the Government. You take with you my most sincere well wishes for your success as a legislator, and as a citizen; and the assurances of my desire to continue the warm personal relations that have existed between us during the whole of our official connection. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John Gofarth, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; P. C. Shannon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; James F. Satten, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; G. W. French, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; A. Armstrong, Marshal for Minnesota; Cole Bradford, Secretary of Arizona Territory; Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado Territory; William G. Ritch, Secretary of New Mexico. William H. Fitzpatrick, Register of the Land Office at Topeka, Kansas; A. J. Simmons, Indian Agent for the Milk River Agency, Montana; Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer at New Orleans.

Postmasters—J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; D. W. Voiles, New Albany, Ind.; William A. Harrall, Washington, Ind.; Wm. M. Winkler, Columbus, Indiana; Daniel N. Gross, Naperville, Ill.; F. A. Monson, Sandwich, Ill.; Edward S. Smith, Batavia, Ill.; Wm. H. Stillwell, Humboldt, Tenn.; Josiah Delouche, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. L. A. Corry, Ashtabula, O.; J. F. Curran, Delaware, O.; B. F. Hegler, Attica, Ind.; L. A. Burnett, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. M. Ellsworth, Lowell, Mich.; E. W. Merrill, Muskegon, Mich.; A. L. Twiner, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Asa Reynolds, Grand Haven, Mich.; James H. Morris, Albia, Iowa.

Surveyors of Customs—W. R. Holliday, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. M. Evans, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. H. Stephenson, Cincinnati, O.; Philip Hornbeck, Evansville, Ind.; Thomas Steele, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Fisher, Cairo, Ill.; A. T. Titler, Alton, Ill.; James P. Luse, Louisville, Ky.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed all the Cabinet nominations sent in to-day, with the following: George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of Customs, New York; William H. H. Ferrell, Pension Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.; John A. Burbank, Governor of Dakota Territory; John W. Foster, of Indiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, vice Thomas W. Nelson, resigned; Cornelius A. Logan, Kansas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili; George J. Lammon, Marshal for Nevada; A. R. Halbert, Ohio, Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxes, Iowa; Edward P. Smith, New York, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; E. W. Barber, Michigan, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; George Willey, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio; Warner L. Bateman, Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

Postmasters—Thomas L. James, New York, vice Patrick H. Jones, resigned, to take effect April 1; A. B. Clark, Newark, Ohio; John J. Kann, Fort Wayne, Ind; Receiver of Public Money, James M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Mich.

STATE CLAIMS.

A warrant was issued, to-day, from the Treasury Department, for $107,000, due the State of New York on account of expenses incurred in raising troops during the war.

OUR MINISTER AT JAPAN.

The recall of Minister DeLong from Japan is insisted upon for the reason that he is said to have involved himself in the difficulties existing between Japan and another nation, contrary to diplomatic law and usages, and his relations with the State Department are not entirely satisfactory. This neutralizes the efforts of his Pacific Coast friends in his behalf. His integrity does not seem to be in any way called in question.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR.

Col. B. O. Carr was to-day confirmed as Supervising Steamboat Inspector of the Sixth District. He was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas during the war. His district embraces the Ohio River from Carrollton, Ky., to its mouth, and thence to the mouth of the Arkansas River, on the Mississippi. He succeeded Sam Houston.

DECLINES THE BACK PAY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter declines to receive his increased pay as a member of the Forty-second Congress, in a letter to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in which he says that he "favored, in a qualified sense, the bill to increase the salaries, but thought the increase should in no case apply to existing terms of service. I do not presume to judge for, nor seek to influence anyone else but myself, as I said to my friends during the debate. I do not feel willing to receive this increased compensation for services rendered, and in no expectation of it."

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Vice-President submitted papers and documents, signed by members of the Legislature of Missouri and others, alleging that there was corruption in the election of Bogy as Senator, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE RULES.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire as to the expediency of restricting debate to the subject matter under discussion; that it shall be in order, at any time, for the majority to demand the previous question; that special orders shall be prohibited, and that bills not disposed of in the regular order on the call calendar shall go to the foot of the calendar. The resolution was laid over under an objection from Mr. THURMAN.

CALDWELL.

The Caldwell case was resumed, and Mr. SAULSBURY addressed the Senate. While he maintained the power to expel, which was absolutely controlled by the discretion of the Senate, and the power to declare the election by the Kansas Legislature void, he believed the proper remedy in this case was expulsion.

SENATOR BOUTWELL.

At 12:45 o'clock Senator Boutwell came into the Senator Chamber, accompanied by Senator Sumner. The former took a seat next to the latter. Senator Sumner presented the credentials of Mr. Boutwell, which were read. The Vice-President requested Mr. Boutwell to come forward, and he did so, escorted by Senator Sumner. The Vice-President then administered the oath. After the administration of the oath, the Vice-President welcomed Mr. Boutwell by shaking hands with him, and also with Mr. Sumner. Mr. Boutwell took the only vacant seat on the extreme left of the chair, where he was congratulated by many Senators.

CALDWELL.

The consideration of the Caldwell case was resumed.

Mr. PRATT said he should vote for the resolution of the Committee, because Mr. Caldwell was a party to the corrupt Carney arrangement, and contributed money to procure his election. The confidence of the country would be shaken, if Senators allowed their sympathy to control their conviction of duty. The conduct of Caldwell was immoral and corrupt, and it impaired the freedom of elections.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into executiue session.

CALDWELL.

When the doors were opened, the consideration of the Caldwell case was resumed.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senate could ascertain only whether the Legislature had chosen a Senator, and beyond this the Senate could not go. There was nothing in the pending case which could justify the passage of a resolution declaring the election invalid, but the power of expulsion was clear, in vindication of the honor of the Senate. He had come to the conclusion that large sums of money were paid to secure votes for Caldwell, and that Caldwell had knowledge thereof, and was so implicated in the transaction. The man who committed such an offense was unworthy of a seat here. His conduct demanded his expulsion, with all others like him.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a motion that the subject before them be disposed of before adjournment on Wednesday evening.

Mr. CONKLING did not understand what the Senator from Ohio meant by disposing of the case, as there was but one resolution before the Senate,—that of the Committee,—while the other submitted by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Alcorn), for expulsion, was contingent.

Mr. THURMAN said he thought almost everything that could be said had been said, but he desired to give the reasons which would control his vote. He suggested that no Senator would jump to a conclusion without hearing all the arguments. The gravity of the question could scarcely be estimated. He could say with truth that the subject had been thus far discussed in a spirit of fairness, and entirely devoid of party spirit.

No further proceedings took place on the pending question.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. WEST offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid over:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Levees of the Mississippi River be authorized to sit during the recess, and to investigate and report upon the condition of the levees of the Mississippi River; also, upon the propriety of the Government of the United States assuming the charge and control of the same, with a view to their completion and maintenance, and that they have power to employ a clerk, and that the expenses attending this investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Select Committee aforesaid.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications—Reports from Various Places.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Probabilities—For New England, on Tuesday, rising barometer, and generally clear weather, with northwest winds backing to southwest. For the Middle States, falling barometer, southerly winds, and rising temperature. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly winds, and cloudy and threatening weather. A storm-centre will move eastward, over the lake region, with southwest winds, cloudy and threatening, and possibly light rain over the Ohio Valley and Michigan. Over Lake Superior and the Nortwest, north and west winds and cloudy weather.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Signal Service telegrams reported colder weather in the Northwest yesterday—4 above zero at Pembina, and 23 above at Duluth. This morning the reports indicate a change for the better—23 above at Breckenridge, 32 above at Duluth. Raining in Louisiana, with thermometer from 53 to 58.

Labor Quarrel—A Workman Shot.

EVANSVILLE, March 17.—The trouble existing between the members of the Iron Moulders' Union and the men employed in the Eagle Foundry of J. H. Roleker & Co., which has broken out several times in the shape of fights and threatened riots, culminated to-day in a difficulty at a saloon, during which Louis Buzan, late of Louisville, and independent, shot and killed Conrad Hartman, a union moulder. Buzan and two others, W. N. Owen, of Dayton, O., and George Cask, were arrested and committed on a charge of murder. Another difficulty occurred this evening, wherein Wm. Alberto, an independent, was cut on the hand by a man supposed to be one of the striking moulders.

NEW YORK.

Three Desperadoes on the War-Path—They Stab Two Citizens—George Francis Train—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 17.—At 1:30 this afternoon, when the streets were crowded with people to view the procession, three unknown ruffians, evidently laborers, went into Jacob Schmitt's lager beer saloon, 429 East Seventy-fourth street, and had drinks, for which they refused to pay. Schmitt expostulating, they beat him insensible, and one stabbed his wife, Kate, who went to his rescue, three times. Her wounds are serious. Jacob Young interfered, and was stabbed in the abdomen fatally. The ruffians then went toward Third avenue. The sidewalk is torn up, and the passage is by plank wide enough for two only. On this they met John Luby, an inoffensive citizen, stabbed him severely, and threw him into the hole. The police have no clue except the knife and hat belonging to one.

Drs. Hammond and Cross, the Commission appointed to investigate George Francis Train's sanity, report he is insane. District Attorney Phelps refuses to take the responsibility of ordering Train to a lunatic asylum, and the matter is to be referred to Judge Daly for decision.

A buffalo-hunting party leaves this city for the West in a few days. Sir Charles Manning, an Irish Baronet, is one.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee, of this city, publish an address reviewing the Spanish question, and express the belief that the Spanish Government is not acting in good faith on the abolition question. An appeal will be made for a recognition of the belligerency of Cuba.

Postmaster Jones, of this city, says that his resignation is not due to political causes, as he was in perfect accord with the President, but his action arose from a desire to be freed from the responsibility to which he was subjected by defalcations among subordinates.

The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, an amalgamated union, are quite sanguine that the employment Association Committee, whom they are to meet to-morrow, will agree to the eight-hour system, and that there will be no trouble this year with the men of that branch.

The *Tribune* devotes a column and a half today to showing that Woodward's share of the "ring" plunder was divided with Joseph B. Young, who was, and still is, a Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The sum of $56,000 of the people's money is set down as thus disposed of.

Five mortgages against the property of Wm. Tweed, since conveyed by him to Richard M. Tweed, on Broadway, amounting to $350,000 are now in the course of foreclosure by Cram on his own account, and on account of the Cram estate.

Some fifteen steamers are now overdue here from two to ten days. No anxiety, however, is felt for any of them, except the Niagara, from Burmuda.

HEAVY FORGERIES.

A Broad Street Concern Raises $36,000 on Forged Stock Certificates—A Well-Organized Plan of Fraud Nipped in the Bud.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The discovery of forged stock certificates on the Wabash and Fort Wayne Railroad Companies attracted attention in Wall street to-day. On Saturday morning last, Mr. Austin, of the firm of Oddie & Austin, Brokers, No. 11 Broad street, drew a check upon the Continental Bank for $25,000. The firm had a balance in bank amounting to $8,000, and for the overdraft of $17,000 he deposited 400 shares of Toledo, Wabash, and Western stock and 100 shares of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock. In the afternoon the discovery was made by the officers of the bank that the certificates were fraudulent. Search was made for Austin, but he was nowhere to be found. His partner, Mr. John W. Oddie, was also away, and the impression at first prevailed that both partners had absconded. Shortly after the discovery of the fraud upon the bank, it was also discovered that Austin had borrowed $11,000 of James B. Mooney, giving as security 200 forged shares of stock of Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and 100 shares of Fort Wayne. The forged certificates have signatures of E. D. Randolph & Co., and Kuhn & Loeb, although the signature of the latter firm is Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which led to the discovery of the fraud. Shortly after 2 o'clock on Saturday, one hundred shares of forged stocks were received at the office of Oddie & Austin, whereupon Austin went out of the office, and has not been seen since. The funds which he carried off amounted to $36,000. It is believed that Oddie knows nothing of the swindle. On Thursday, he, with several other members of the Stock Exchange, went upon a duck-shooting excursion into the lower part of New Jersey, intending to return to-morrow. When the fraud was discovered he was telegraphed to, and another dispatch was sent yesterday, and, for fear that the dispatches may not reach him a gentleman started to-day to find him. The counterfeits were very cleverly done, so far as the printing and tinting of the certificates are concerned. That this was but the commencement of a well-organized plan to flood the street with spurious stock certificates cannot be doubted. The office and effects of Oddie & Austin are in the hands of the Sheriff. The firm have been in business three years, and stood well on the street.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Money was without change.

STOCKS

were weak and irregular, with a good business in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, and St. Paul.

GOLD

was ⅛ higher on the nomination of Richardson.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet and steady, with some activity in registered issues.

PRODUCE.

The supply of flour is not large, but in excess of the demand, and low and medium grades are lower. Family grades are quiet and unchanged. Superfine is more plenty. The market closed weak. Wheat was quiet, and spring nominal. Winter is in limited demand and steady. To sell, a further decline of ½c per bu would have to be submitted to. Shippers and millers are holding back. Pork is steady, but quiet, extra prime mess is quoted at $12.75@13.00, and prime mess $14.75@15.50. Sales of 225 brls mess on spot at $16.25. Cut meats are generally quiet. Dry salted shoulders at 6½@8c. Sales of 50 boxes heavy dry salted bellies at 9⅝c; 25 boxes pickled bellies, 12 lbs, at 9⅝c; 5,000@6,000 lbs at 9@9½c, and 1,000 smoked hams at 13c for 10@11 lbs. Bacon is rather quiet; long clear, 7⅝c; short clear, 8@8⅛c; Sales 150 boxes. Lard is moderately active and steady; Western for March is held at 8⅝c, with 8½c bid. For future delivery, 1,500 tcs April at 8 9-16c. On Saturday evening 500 tcs May at 8⅝c.

Railroad News.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17.—The Memphis & Little Rock Railroad was sold at Hopefield today by Mr. Voile, Trustee, for the second-mortgage bondholders, Mr. Witt, of Cleveland, becoming the purchaser at $15,000, over and above the first-mortgage bonds, and all liens previous to the issuance of the second mortgage bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $3,181,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 17.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad Company was held here today. A. H. Steele, President, announced that a negotiation for the lease and transfer of the road to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company had been perfected, and the road today would pass into the hands of that Company. The Stockholders thereupon elected James B. Hodgskin, President; A. H. Steele, Vice-President, and the following Board of Directors: A. H. Street, J. D. Barton, Thomas Warnock, R. E. O'Brien, J. H. Dines, W. B. Shattuck, J. T. Wann. Work on the road will be commenced at once, and it will be speedily completed. The general offices of the company will be removed to Meadville as rapidly as possible.

FOSTER.

Gov. Dix's Letter to Dr. Tyng Declining to Interfere in the Case of the "Car-Hook" Murderer.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Gov. Dix has written a letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng declining to interpose the Executive authority in the case of Foster, under sentence of death for the murder of Avery D. Putnam, and stating the circumstances and considerations on which the decision is founded. A large part of the letter is devoted to a review of the history of the murder trial, and efforts made to obtain from the higher courts, including that of last resort, a reversal of the decision of the lower court. The Governor says the evidence demonstrates the murder to have been premeditated; that the weapon used was a murderous one, a fact which Foster, having been a street-car conductor, well knew, when he deliberately chose it as the means of accomplishing his purpose. "The question presented to me," says the Governor, "is whether I shall interpose the Executive authority of the State and commute the penalty of death, which the law awards to murder, for imprisonment for life. In support of the application, it is urged that the verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, and that it is the duty of the Executive to consider one as part of the other. This verdict and accompanying recommendation, together with the statements and affidavits of a large majority of the jurors declaring that some of their number did not believe Foster intended to kill Putnam, that they thought imprisonment for life as great a punishment as he deserved, and that they would not have agreed to render a verdict of murder in the first degree if they had not been assured by one of their associates, who professed to have a knowledge of the law, that the verdict coupled with a recommendation would insure a commutation of sentence, the Governor states, has been a source of great anxiety to him in coming to a right decision; but he adds that the precedent of admitting the after revelations of the secret consultations of the jury-room for the purpose of annulling verdicts rendered as true under the solemnity of an oath, would be perilous in any condition of society, and, in the present defiant reign of crime, such a precedent would be fraught with infinite danger to public order. With the firm conviction that there was no error in the ruling of the Judge at the trial, and that the evidence fully warranted the jury in rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, there is nothing in the case which can justly commend it to Executive clemency, and he cannot interpose to mitigate the punishment. If he did disregard the evidence and judgment of the courts, the inevitable effect would be to impair the force of judicial decisions, and break down the barriers which the law has set up for the protection of human life. So far as depends on me, the supremacy of the law will be inflexibly maintained. Every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril. If we cannot by firmness of purpose attain this end, we may soon be forced to acknowledge the disheartening truth that there is nothing so cheap or so ill protected as human life."

SPRINGFIELD.

Judicial Appointment—The New Railroad Commissioners—Applicants for Office Under the Board—Articles of Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Henry B. Hopkins, of Peoria, was to-day appointed and commissioned Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, vice the Hon D. D. Puterbaugh, resigned. Judge Puterbaugh resigned his position to enter into a partnership with the Hon. Bob Ingersoll. They intend to prosecute the practice of the law in Peoria.

Messrs. Brown, Cook, and Pearson, the newly-appointed Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, filed their official bond with the Secretary of State to-day. They are held and bound to the State in a penal sum of $20,000, conditioned that they shall faithfully do their duty. The Board met a 3 o'clock p. m., and organized partly by the election of Col. H. D. Cook as Chairman. The question of Secretary is yet an open one. Pending an election, Mr. Raymond will continue at the reqest of the Board to discharge the duties. There are seven applicants for the position,—six straight Republicans and a Liberal. It is thought that the question of politics will not enter into the contest—and, if not, Mr. Raymond will be elected. There are also present three applicants for Warehouse Registrar, viz.: Clarey, the present incumbent, Mr. Aiken, and Mr. Price, all of Chicago. No selection will be made until the Board visits Chicago.

Articles of association were filed this morning with the Secretary of State by the Danville Elevator Company, of Chicago, and license issued thereon. Located at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000. Object, the purchasing and storage of grain. Certificate of incorporation was issued this morning to the American Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Chicago, on the report of the Commissioners. Capital stock, $500,000.

FIRES.

Great Destruction of Property at Elyria, Ohio; Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Centreville, Ohio; Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and Other Places.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17.—A Frankfort (Ky.) special says that a destructive fire occurred at Lawrenceburg, Ky., on Friday evening, and four-fifths of the town was destroyed. Many families were rendered homeless. The loss is over $200,000. The State Legislature is taking steps toward aiding the sufferers. The citizens, also, are coming to their assistance.

LOUISVILLE, March 17. — Telegrams from Frankfort state that a fire began in a bar-room in Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, on Saturday night, and, as the wind was blowing hard, and no fire-engine, the main portion of the town was laid in ashes. Forty-seven houses were burned, including the Galt House, Collins' tavern, Witherson's bank, and every business house except a tin-shop. The loss will fall heavily upon the citizens of Lawrenceburg, as the houses were generally owned by the occupants, and there was comparatively little insurance. The total loss cannot be less than $150,000. Of insurance the Royal loses about $17,000; the Underwriters, $10,000; Ætna, $6,000. The Phœnix also loses considerably, and some other companies, but the exact amounts are not stated.

A public meeting was held to-day at Frankfort for the purpose of organizing relief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALLAPOLIS, Ohio, March 17.—The mail coach which arrived from Portland this evening reports the village of Centreville, in Gallion County, on fire. Ten buildings have been burned. The wind is blowing a gale, and the citizens so exhausted from their efforts to extinguish the flames that it is thought that the entire town will be demolished and render the people homeless. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 17.—A disastrous fire at Cedar Falls, Iowa, last night, destroyed F. Hazlitt's dry-goods store. The building was owned by Mrs. Mullarkey. The valuable law library and papers of S. H. Packlard, on which he had no insurance, were destroyed. The loss on building and stock is about $12,000; insurance, about $8,000 or $9,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as it broke out in a vacant room in the rear of the building, in the second story. This is the second incendiary fire at Cedar Falls within a week.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A fire at Sciotaville, Ohio, on Saturday, destroyed three frame dwellings for Elias Marshall. The loss is $4,500, with no insurance.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 17.—A fire yesterday destroyed several fine buildings. Loss, $250,000.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A fire this morning, in Elm and Centre streets, burned a furniture, stove, and packing-box factory, and other buildings. The loss is $35,000.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—The total loss by the conflagration of Saturday night at Elyria, Ohio, now foots up to $270,000. The principal losers of property, with the amounts of their losses and insurance, are as follows, which is considered as near correct as possible at present: Heman Ely, building, loss, $90,000; insurance, $25,000. Starr Brothers & Co., general merchandise, $70,000; insurance, $30,000; Sampsell, Clark & Co., wholesale confectionery, loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000. A. H. Pomeroy, merchandise, loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. T. H. Linnell & Co., clothing, loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000. Hoyle Bros., grocers, loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000. Elyria Library building and books, loss, $20,000; insurance $10,000. J. Manville & Co., drugs, loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Mrs. George Olmsted & Co., millinery, loss, $6,000. Albert Ely, real estate, office furniture, safes, etc., $4,000. Heman Ely, office furniture, $5,000. H. M. Redington, library, loss, $2,000. T. B. Sanford, boots and shoes, loss, $1,000; insurance, $2,500. J. C. Potter, photographer, $1,500; insurance, $1,000. C. W. Johnson, law library, loss, $1,000; insurance, $1,000. John Stick, artist, loss, $1,000. Masonic Lodge, King Solomon, No. 56, furniture, loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,350. Elyria Lodge Good Fellows, hall furniture, loss, $1,000. J. J. Mungaven, hotel and furniture, $7,000; insurance, $3,700. Lord & Cunningham, cigars and tobacco, loss, $1,500. No list of losses by the insurance companies has been as yet received in addition to what was sent in Sunday night's report.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 17.—A fire to-day destroyed the Catholic church and eleven other buildings. Loss, $30,000.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17.—Near Oakley, a mile north of the corporation line, at noon today, William Drake, a farmer, 64 years old, went out to burn brush and grass leaves. His fences and barn caught fire. Drake was found dead in a field a hundred yards from the stable. He had suffocated, as his clothes were not burned. The loss on the stable and fences is not above $1,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 17.—At 1 o'clock this morning, the splendid barn belonging to Mrs. John Long, at Seven Mile, Butler County, Ohio, was discovered on fire by the farm-hands. Nine of the eleven horses kept in it were rescued. A tenth horse during the day returned with a bridle on. Suspicion is that the two horses were stolen and the barn set on fire. The building was one of the finest in the county. Loss, $6,000; insurance $2,000, in the Ohio Farmers'.

THE MODOC WAR.

The Fight of Jan. 17—The Peace Commission—A Protest by the Governor of Oregon.

FORT STEVENS, MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON, Feb. 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I send you a short description of the Indian fight, from a surgeon in the field; part of the Governor's message to the Peace Commission; and a few jottings by the way.

The Inspector visited this post yesterday, and reported the Peace Commission as empowered to do anything in reason to effect a settlement with the Modocs, because, on investigation, it proves they have been badly used, the Government contractors having pocketed their beef and rations, instead of handing them over. So he had great hopes of a settlement. But the late papers are of a different opinion; they have very little faith in the difficulties being adjusted. The Commission, in part, was poorly chosen. It is said that the Modocs have a bitter enmity against both Meachem and Applegate, and the general impression is, that they will have nothing to do with either of them; while the oldest inhabitants predict that, if affairs are not arranged before pleasant weather, there will be bitter fighting.

The war does not seem to affect immigration to Oregon. It is said by Oregonians now East, that there never has been so large an immigration here as there will be this spring. Things have been lively in the commercial world, too, of late. Eight vessels were lying in the bay at one time last week, nearly all from foreign ports; and there were ten day before yesterday at Astoria, loaded, waiting for fair weather and pilots to cross the bar and go to sea.

It has been *playing* winter here. The snow was four inches deep one morning, and ice was formed on three nights,—both being very unusual circumstances. F. P. C.

THE SURGEON'S DESCRIPTION.

FORT KLAMATH, Ore., Jan. 26, 1873.

The great Indian fight came off on the 17th. We lost eleven killed and twenty-eight wounded, and did not kill an Indian. The men fought as bravely as possible, but such a country you cannot even imagine. The lava-bed, where the fight occurred, is made up of rocky chasms, from which the Indians would shoot, and then disappear without being seen. Men who were wounded, even, saw only the smoke of their rifles; and the accuracy with which they shot was fearful. To illustrate it: Very few were shot below the waist, and almost all in the left side or arm. Two officers were wounded, and several had bullet-holes through their clothes. In attempting to get a wounded man away, I had the litter-bearers shot down at my side. I then placed him on the litter; but, as he died almost instantly, and the Indians pressed me so closely, I was obliged to abandon the body. There are only about 100 Indians; but their position is an impregnable one. In the fight we had three to one; but these were insufficient, though they did all that men could do, for I was back of the line much of the time, trying to get the wounded away, and I speak from what I saw. Of course, it was very discouraging to both officers and men to be shot down, and not to have the satisfaction of returning the salute occasionally.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROTEST.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, Feb. 10, 1873.

To the Commissioners appointed to conclude peace with the Modoc Indians:

GENTLEMEN: .... I desire, therefore, to protest, on behalf of the State of Oregon, against any action of the Commission which shall purport to condone the crimes of the Modocs, or compound their offenses.

The people of Oregon desire that the murderers shall be given up, and be delivered over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment.

As to the land on Lost River which some have suggested should be surrendered to the Modocs as a peace-offering, allow me to say that these lands lie wholly within the State of Oregon, and within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, that the Indian title to these lands was extinguished by treaty, fairly made, through the Oregon Superintendency, between the Modocs and the General Government, on the 14th day of October, 1864. They have been surveyed under the direction of the Surveyor-General of Oregon, and the surveys were long since approved by the General Land Office. These lands have been extensively taken, and are now occupied by bona-fide settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws of the United States.

The Commission will, therefore, have no more power to declare a reservation on Lost River, including these settlements, to make the same a basis of peace with these Indians, than they have to provide for their establishment upon any other settled portion of this State.

For the interests of Southern Oregon, and for the future peace of our Southern frontier, I will express the hope and confidence that the project of a reservation on Lost River will not be entertained by the Commission; and that the Modocs will either consent to return to their own reservation, or to be assigned to bounds beyond the settlements. With great respect, I am your obedient servant, L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

The Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 17.—The farmers' meeting which took place at Lexington, on Saturday, was harmonious and encouraging. About seventy-five delegates were present from all parts of this county. Commissioner Cook was present, and addressed the meeting. The Legislature was urged by resolutions, unanimously adopted, to pay the expenses of the suit to be brought against various farmers of Lexington by the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Obituary.

DETROIT, March 17.—Dr. A. Calkins, for thirty years a prominent citizen of Allegan, died today, after three days' sickness.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Carlo Patti, a prominent musician here, and brother of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, died to-day of consumption.

SAFETY FILM

THE BOSTWICK-SKINNER SUIT.

Judge Gary Dissects the Bill with an Unwavering Hand.

He Thinks it May Be Suspected that Complainants Have a Case.

The Nature of the Mortgage---The Appearance of Mary Bostwick.

The Demurrer Sustained---The Bill to Be Amended---Security for Costs to Be Given.

Judge Gary yesterday decided the several points that had arisen in the argument on the demurrers in the Bostwick-Skinner suit, sustaining the demurrer.

The Court said the bill was drawn with too little care; there was too much extraneous matter, and too little regard for established forms. From the averments, if they were true, and from what was left to reasonable inference and conjecture, one would suspect that the plaintiffs had a case; but it was not averred in the bill. He treated the bill as a bill to redeem from mortgage. The only averment as to the making of the mortgage was on page 13: "And said complainants further show unto the Court that they are informed and believe that the actual price paid and agreed to be paid to said Mark Skinner, for said southwest quarter of Sec. 14, was the sum of $16,000." (A minor criticism might be made even upon that, for it was not averred to be so. They are informed and believe it is so, and charge that it is so, upon information and belief, whether the fact is so or not). "That at the date of said deed thereof by said Mark Skinner to said John Bostwick, to-wit: May 1, A. D. 1855, said Bostwick paid said Skinner the sum of $2,000, and gave to said Skinner his bond and mortgage to secure the payment of the balance thereof, being the sum of $14,000, in five years from that date, with interest thereon amounting to the sum of $1,000 each year, as follows: $1,000 in one year, $1,000 in two years, $1,000 in three years, $1,000 in four years, and $15,000 in five years from said May 1, A. D. 1855." It would be noticed that the bill did not state what the mortgage was upon; it might as well be upon some other than the land described in the bill. Turning to the more important questions which had been argued, the Court was satisfied that the administration was not void for want of jurisdiction. Whether the statute required that the administration should, have been in Madison County or in Cook County, still, it actually having been taken out here, what was done under it was not void,—could not be impeached collaterally. The only ground upon which the acts of administration could be voided was for actual fraud, the plaintiffs' title to relief standing upon that ground. As to the foreclosure which was alleged, the persons who were parties to that proceeding could not attack the proceedings collaterally, even upon the ground of fraud. They must impeach the decree by a bill of review. They could not file a bill for any other purpose, and then say the decree must be disregarded because of fraud. As to the parties bound by the decree, the widow, Mary A. Bostwick, was a party, and, therefore, bound; Sophia A. Bostwick, although it was alleged she was not served with process, was a party to the suit, and appearance was entered for her. That appearance could not be got rid of; it was to be assumed that it was right until it was shown to have been withdrawn. All of the plaintiffs, except the widow, would be exempted from the operation of the decree to a certain extent, they not being made parties to the suit, and Laura Sebor and her husband, having conveyed their interest to John, Susetta, Charles, and Dora. The interest of Laura A. Sebor and Mary A. Dunn would still be outstanding and unaffected by the foreclosure suit. As to the question of notice, the Court could not satisfy himself whether the bill ought to aver notice or not. Cases had been cited, showing that the notice should be averred in the bill, and others that it was unnecessary, yet the great bulk of the authorities showed that defendants, who placed their defense on the ground of purchase for value, must deny notice whether it is averred in the bill or not. As a logical result of the fact that this was an affirmative defense, not in denial, but in voidance of the plaintiffs' claim for relief, it would seem to be unnecessary for the plaintiff to anticipate that defense, and aver anything to attack or void a defense which might never be made. If the defendants set up the defense of a bona fide purchase without notice, by his answer it devolved upon the plaintiff to prove the notice, and upon the defendant to prove the purchase and the payment of value. Proof was not requisite unless there was an issue bringing that fact into question, or an issue was made of the replication to the answer, which set up the purchase without notice, that it was necessary to the formation of that issue that the notice should be charged in the bill. He did not intend to commit himself as to whether the bill was sufficient or not without charging notice. This being a bill to redeem, it must appear that the persons now seized of the legal estate are before the Court. There was no allegation upon the subject. The bill charged that all of Bostwick's purchase came to Skinner, and he conveyed to Bostwick. What became of it did not appear. The averment on page 13 led to the inference that the mortgage made by Bostwick was upon these premises; still there was no reasonable presumption from the bill that the legal estate remained in Skinner. The allegations in the bill led to the conjecture that Skinner had nothing in the premises now. Who has anything in them is not shown. The bill is so general, vague, loose, uncertain, and defective that no relief could be granted upon it in its present shape. As to the parties excepted, those who are alleged to have participated in some wrong-doing, the general averment was that these persons claimed some "interest, possession, right, or title, ... the title of all which said persons is subject and subordinate to the right and title of these plaintiffs," and, further, "that the plaintiffs cannot tell precisely what interest was claimed in such lands by such several persons," and that "the plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple, subject only to the rights of said Skinner or assigns as mortgagee thereof, and that all other persons claiming title therein, claim the same only through said Skinner and Cornell, and possess no estate, right, title, or interest in said land, which is not subject to the plaintiffs' rights and title in said lands." It might be that the plaintiffs' story was that these persons claim adversely to the present complainant under some title derived from Skinner and Cornell, or one or the other of them, prior to the making of this conveyance by Skinner to Bostwick, but that for some reason or other that prior conveyance is not valid as against these plaintiffs. The bill stated that they claim through Skinner and Cornell, but whether they claim subsequent to Skinner's conveyance to Bostwick, or in what manner they claim, was not stated. The mere general statement was not sufficient, as the Supreme Court had decided (*Legal News*, 2d vol. page 210) that the facts upon which the priority of claims depended must be averred in the bill, or else the decree was not conclusive upon the rights of the parties; that is, that the parties were not estopped by the decree if there were no averments in the bill which showed facts making one title paramount to the other. There was no averment which showed with certainty what premises were mortgaged.

The matter in regard to the jurisdiction of the County Court, to take administration of the estate, was irrelevant because the jurisdiction of the Court could not be attacked in that way. The legal estate, which must be before the Court upon a bill to redeem, was left to conjecture, and he did not know where it was. The averment as to the notice of the several parties was too loose and uncertain to give the Court jurisdiction to adjudicate upon their claims. Upon these grounds the demurrer must be sustained. The interest of the plaintiffs was not barred by the foreclosure, and they had a right to maintain their bill regardless of it.

Mr. Robey asked leave to amend the bill so as to make it certain and specific.

After a running conversation between the counsel and the Court, and several extracts from law books had been read, the following order was made:

Leave to amend the bill by striking out the name of Mary M. Bostwick upon giving security for the costs of the suit, and leave to the other plaintiffs to amend the bill generally.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The Village Fathers will convene at 7:45 this evening in the office of Theodore Reese, Secretary of the Board.

The Evanston Philosophical Association will hold an adjourned meeting in the Art Gallery of Messrs. A. Hesler & Son, this evening, for the purpose of witnessing a practical explanation of the art of photography and stereoscopic views, prepared for the Association. A pleasant feature of the occasion will be the presence of ladies.

The Literary Societies of the Preparatory Department of the University will enter the intellectual arena on next Friday evening, at their chapel.

J. B. Adams was elected President, and A. E. Warren Secretary of the South Evanston Trustees at their last meeting. The Board will meet hereafter on the first and second Tuesdays of each month.

The Attorney of the old Evanston Trustees has decided that the village cannot contract with foreign corporations or persons for the supply of water. Hence, South Evanston will have to have a well of its own.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

People Who Go On the Bonds of Criminals Must Take the Consequences.

Hyde Park's "Superior Class"---Report on Public Charities.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. The following communication was received from the County-Attorney:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that I have examined into the matter of the petition of H. H. Linnemeyer to be released from his recognizance in the Criminal Court. I called upon the State's Attorney; he declined to recommend the release. The power of the Board to release forfeited recognizances or bail bonds is extremely doubtful. It is not expressly given in any law that I can find. Is it, then, by implication, on the ground that the proceeds belong to the county? This position cannot be maintained, for a release would amount to the giving to a private individual the property of the county without any compensation. Such a proposition, carried out to its logical conclusions, and the county could vote money out of the treasury to any private person. The Criminal Court has ample power to set aside a default or judgment in all cases where the facts will warrant it, and the parties interested have the right to apply to the Court, who is supposed to know the facts; but the moment it is assumed that the Board has power to dispose of the county property in such a way, the door is open pretty wide through which will enter a swarm of applicants, and the prosecution of criminals becomes useless in every instance where bail is released.
JAMES P. ROOT.

The communication was placed on file.

THE "SUPERIOR" CLASS.

A communication was received from Dodson & Pierce, Hyde Park grocers, objecting to the cutting down of their bills, and submitting a statement of facts, among which is the following: "That, as the inhabitants of Hyde Park are known to be of a *superior* class, it follows that those among us so unfortunate as to require aid from the county, having been accustomed to the *best* of the kind, are not satisfied with *inferior* articles, consequently we do not keep them. And whereas the prices charged by us may, in some instances appear, *high*, we assure you that it is the quality of the goods that has governed, and that we have charged Cook County no more than we have to our regular *cash* and thirty-day customers, and do not believe the goods, as charged, will net us 10 per cent profit." The firm asks the Board to reconsider its action, and order the payment of the bills in full. The matter was referred.

CHARITIES.

The quarterly report of Dr. Ben C. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, was submitted. The period covered by the report has been one of unusual expense—one of the heaviest in the history of Cook County. At the County Agent's office there have been on the books 4,523 families, or 17,092 persons. Each family cost the county $13.07, or $1.09 for each person for each month. A careful investigation has been made in each case. One of the heaviest expenses has been that of coal.

At the Poor-House the average number of inmates has been 616, at a cost of $14,839.31, about the figures. Small pox, measles, and scarlatina have prevailed. The Insane-Asylum is full, with applicants continuously coming in. There has been an average attendance of 270, at a cost of $11,111.85, or 45½ cents per day for each inmate, inclusive of salaries, fuel, &c.

The County Hospital has been so full that patients have had to wait several days to obtain a bed. The average number of patients was 209, at a cost of $11,445.14, or about 57 cents each per day. The erection of a new hospital immediately is strongly recommended.

The work of the County Physician has increased considerably. There were 62 insane cases reported, of which 28 were found insane. There were 53 Coroner's inquests during the quarter.

The report was placed on file, and accompanying reports from the various county institutions, of which the above is a compendium, were referred to appropriate committees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution requiring a two-thirds vote of the members-elect of the Board in order to discharge a bail bond or recognizance, reported back the same, being in doubt as to the authority of the Board to give relief in such cases, and recommending the adoption of the resolution. The report was concurred in.

Commissioner Ashton, of the Committee appointed to confer with the Common Council Committee, in the examination of the report of the Relief and Aid Society, reported the proceedings of the Joint Committee, which have been already published, and recommending the passage of a resolution authorizing the employment of a short-hand reporter and an accountant. On motion, the desired authority was granted.

Commissioner Bogue asked to be excused from further service on the Special Committee on the report of the Relief and Aid Society. He was excused, and the Chair appointed Commissioner Crawford in his place.

Commissioner Ashton submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Charities be instructed to report to this Board the number and names of all inmates of the Insane Asylum, who, through friends or otherwise, pay for their maintenance and care; the number and names of those cared for at the county expense who have friends or relatives able to support and take care of them, with the names of such friends and relatives, and their residence, if known.

The Board adjourned until Monday next at 2 o'clock.

LAKE VIEW.

Movement to Annex a Part of the Town to Chicago--Caucus Nominations for Town Officers.

The movement to annex a part of the Town of Lake View to Chicago is favorably received by many of the people who reside in the village, and a meeting to agitate the question of annexation, held recently, was well attended. Ex-Ald. Robert Clark presided, and P. P Heywood acted as secretary. Much interest was manifested, and a large majority of those present expressed themselves in favor of the project. Another meeting will be held at the southwest corner of Diversey street and the Green Bay road, on Thursday evening next, and all the voters residing between Fullerton avenue and Diversey street are invited to attend. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the town authorities of Lake View to do anything toward making needed improvements, constructing sidewalks, and making the streets passable, and hence annexation will be fully discussed at the meeting, and such action taken as will speedily bring it about. The subject is the topic of conversation in the village, and the opponents of the scheme also will hold a meeting on Thursday evening at John Berringer's, near the city limits.

At a caucus of the citizens of Lake View, held last Saturday evening, the following nominations were made, the election to take place in June.

Supervisor, John A. Huck; Commissioner of Highways, S. G. Hooker; Assessor, J. W. Hooper; Town Clerk, G. L. Booth; Justices of the Peace, J. G. Gall, W. Tenbroek; Constables, Job Phillips, M. Simons; Overseers of Highways, First District, M. Walsh; Second District, E. Chant; Third District, Nic Krunz; Collector, Bernard Brooks; Overseer of Poor, W. R. Larrabee.

The election in June will be the first under the new charter, the present officers holding over until then.

—There has been considerable controversy, even among horsemen, concerning horse-clipping; those who contend that it is cruel to deprive the animal of the covering given him by nature are met by those who insist that the animals show much better feeling after they are clipped, and that after driving they can be more easily and thoroughly cared for. It was left, however, for Judge Balcolm, of the Supreme Court of New York, to declare horse-clipping an indictable offense. This he did in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, and added that persons who were in doubt as to its cruelty could determine it by dressing themselves in thin clothes and straw hats and going out to ride on cold winter days.

THE BAIL BUSINESS.

The Tribune's Exposure Creates a Stir at Headquarters.

State's Attorney Reed and Gen. Stiles Each Prepares a Bill.

The Defects of Both Duly Pointed Out.

THE TRIBUNE must have made out a pretty strong case, yesterday, to have so hurried up the State's Attorney as to induce him to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, within six hours after the paper reached his breakfast table.

It was considered necessary at headquarters to adopt the promptest measures to make the most of those executions which the list published in THE TRIBUNE shows to have not been followed up. With this view, a thoroughly reliable, honorable, and well-posted person was chosen for recommendation to the office of chief executioner, under whose vigorous administration the wrong-doers shall be brought to book. It is not often that a newspaper exposure is followed by so rapid a recognition by the authorities.

State's Attorney Reed in 1870 introduced a bill in the Legislature, and got as far as to appear before the Judiciary Committee with it, it having most of the features that THE TRIBUNE *expose* showed to be wanting in the present law. But the bill fell through. Yesterday morning

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY

asked the law men to look over a new bill he was about to prepare, of which the following is a draft, copies of which have been supplied to the other papers:

A BILL for an act concerning bail in criminal cases, and to make the same a lien upon the real estate of the accused and the security.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That hereafter all recognizances of bail in criminal cases shall be a lien upon the real estate of the accused and his or her securities, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person shall enter into any recognizance in any criminal case, before any officer authorized by law to take and approve the same, it shall be the duty of such officer forthwith to transmit such recognizances to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county wherein such recognizance is taken and entered into; *provided*, that in the County of Cook such recognizance shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Criminal Court of said county.

SEC. 3. The Clerk to whom such recognizance is transmitted shall immediately file the same in his office, and shall also, at the same time, make a brief entry of such recognizance in a book, to be prepared and kept by him, and which shall be called "Book of Recognizances." Such Clerk shall enter in said book the name of the accused, and his or her securities, the amount of the penalty of the recognizance, the name of the crime or misdemeanor, the date of recognizance, the name of the officer who took and approved such recognizance, and the hour and day at which said recognizance is so entered in said book. When any such recognizance shall be taken and entered into in open court in any court of record, and the Clerk of such court of record is the Clerk of the court to which such recognizances shall be transmitted as provided in Section 2 of this act, then such Clerk shall enter the recognizance so taken in open court in said book in the manner aforesaid. Such book shall be properly indexed and be open to the examination of the public at reasonable hours, and shall be paid for by the county.

SEC. 4. From and after such entry in said book every such recognizance shall be a lien upon all the real estate of the accused and his or her securities till the same is discharged by the court, and the said book shall be a notice to all the world of the contents thereof. Whenever any such recognizance shall be discharged by order of the court the said Clerk shall enter such discharge in said book, stating the time when such entry is made, and from and after such entry of said discharge the said recognizance shall cease to be a lien upon the real estate aforesaid.

SEC. 5. All officers authorized by law to take and approve such recognizances are hereby authorized to administer an oath to the person or persons about to become security therein, touching his or her responsibility to become such security.

The above bill is presented as written, in common fairness to the State's Attorney; but it seems to the law-reporter to be deficient in the very respects where reform is most needed.

First, it makes no provision for the recording of the property offered, without which a lien on such property would be almost useless, since the Sheriff would have no means of finding out where it was situated; therefore a clause should be inserted, providing that in all cases (whether in open court or before justices) affidavits for bailing purposes should be made as to the exact situation of the real estate offend, and its value.

Sec. 3, referring to the keeping of a book of record, should be amended so as to include a complete schedule of the property offered—one of the most important requirements, but which Mr. Reed omitted.

Another objeccion is, that no bill can be expected to pass the House binding the whole of the real estate offered, no matter what county it is in. A clause should therefore be added, limiting the taking of bail and lien to the county in which the offense occurs.

The Court should also have the power to limit the lien to such portions of property as may be sufficient for the purpose of bail. For instance, if a security is owner of five pieces of land in different parts of the county, each worth $5,000, and he offers to become bail for $2,000, then let the Court limit the lien to a single lot.

With these exceptions attended to, the bill may be fit for the newspapers to take up, editors to comment on, and legislators to fight for.

GEN. STILES' BILL.

Later in the day, Gen. Stiles, the City Attorney, also prepared a bill, which in most respects embodies our recommendations, but is still lacking in one or two respects, which will be seen by reference to the preceding remarks as to Reed's bill.

The pressure brought to bear so sharply after the *expose* was made, shows how true the statements of THE TRIBUNE were, and how impossible it is to refute them.

The following is the bill:

A BILL for an act regulating proceedings in criminal and other cases where bail is taken or required.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all cases and all proceedings before Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, or in courts of record of a criminal nature, and in all cases arising upon an illeged violation of any ordinance of any city, town, or village in this State, and in which bail shall be required, the officer by whom such bail-bond is to be approved, shall require the person or persons who shall offer themselves as surety or sureties upon such bail-bond, to make an affidavit, in which affidavit shall be stated the residence of such person or persons, and the amount, value, and description of the real estate owned by such person or persons, and also the nature and amount of all liens and encumbrances, if any there be, upon such real estate, which affidavit and bond shall be by such officer, placed in the custody of the party, or with his or her attorney for whose benefit such bail-bond shall be given.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons who shall swear falsely or corruptly in any affidavit, made in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury. And any officer who shall take or approve any such bail bond without first having taken the affidavit of the surety or sureties, as required by the act, shall become liable for the sum mentioned in such bond, to be recovered in an action of debt to be brought by the party for whose benefit such bond shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the party for whose benefit such bail bond shall have been given, to file the same for record in the proper office, in the county where the real estate described in such affidavit shall be situate, and from and after the same shall have been so filed for record, and until the final disposition of the cause in which such bond shall have been given, or until the surrender to the proper officer of the party charged with such offense, the same shall become a lien upon the real estate mentioned in such affidavit to the extent of the sum named in such bond.

Winter on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in a letter dated Feb. 27, 1873, makes the following authentic statement:

On the finished line across Minnesota, from Duluth to Fargo, the road has been run all winter with remarkable regularity and freedom from snow difficulties. There has been less necessary delay on the Northern Pacific Road this winter than upon the roads east of it to Chicago and New York. Considerable snow has fallen in Eastern Minnesota this winter, but there has not been an unusual amount in the western part of the State and across Dakota. The occasional snow-fences opposite the excavations have served their purpose well.

In common with the rest of the country and with Europe, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the entire Northwest have had a most unusual winter season. There have been some days of very severe weather, but it was quite as cold about the same period in most of the Eastern States.

In January, at Duluth, the thermometer ranged as follows during the middle of the day; average, 12 degrees above zero; lowest on the 9th, when it was 8 below zero; the highest, 22 above, on the 20th. Absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 28th, 25 below zero. At Duluth, in February, to the 15th, average, 20 above; lowest, 1 below; highest, 31 above zero; absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 2d, 17 below.

At Fargo, on the western border of Minnesota, in the open prairie of Red River Valley, the range of the thermometer in January was as follows: Average, 6 degrees above; lowest, 16 below; highest, 31 above zero; absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 9th, 30 below zero. At Fargo, in February, to the 15th, the average was 11 above; lowest, 10 below; highest, 33 above; absolute lowest, on the 1st, 10 below zero.

In the Rocky Mountains, east of the main divide, at Bozeman, near the highest elevation of the Northern Pacific route, from the 5th to the 25th of January inclusive, the average temperature was 35 above zero; lowest, 22 above; highest, 44 above; absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 23d, 16 above zero. It is noticeable how much milder the weather has been at Bozeman, near Fort Ellis, and about 5,000 feet above the sea, than in Minnesota and Wisconsin, near the level of the lakes. The farmers of Western Montana began their spring plowing in the latter part of January, the winter in that section being considered over, and the roads were dry and dusty.

On the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Eastern Washington Territory, the local papers state that the farmers of Walla Walla Valley were ploughing their fields on the 26th of January, though the early part of the winter had been, as elsewhere, unusually cold for that region.

The winter climate along the Pacific Division of our road, berween the Columbia River and Puget Sound, which is in regular daily operation, may be inferred from the fact that at Portland, Oregon, the average temperature for January was 45 degrees above zero; the highest was 58 and the lowest 34 above. Snow fell on one day, the 2d, to a depth of two and a half inches. Grass has been green throughout the winter about Puget Sound, and several varieties of flowers were in bloom out of doors in January and February.

Our experience on the finished line, and authentic reports from the remainder of the route, satisfy me that the Northern Pacific Road, if completed from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, would have been kept in regular operation the entire distance the past winter without difficulty.

A RARE CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

An Example for Members of the Forty-Second Congress to Follow.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

One of those rare cases where conscience compels the restitution of stolen property, often noted in story, but seldom occurring in real life, transpired in our city on Wednesday. The facts in brief as follows:

Mr. James Moore, hardware-dealer, noticed a man loitering about in his store yesterday morning, whose peculiar manner and occasional wistful glances plainly denoted his desire to relieve his mind of some burden. He remained some time in the store, but finally took his departure without stating his business.

In the afternoon he again made his appearance with a companion. They seated themselves near the stove, and, after a short time, the companion said his friend had something to say to Mr. Moore, who thereupon invited the man into his counting-room. After a little hesitation he announced his errand, which, he said, was a desire to refund to Mr. Moore the value of articles stolen from his store. He said that, for a number of years past, he had, at different times, purloined articles of hardware from the store, and that lately the crimes had weighed heavily upon his conscience; that he had been unable to eat or sleep in consequence, and that he wanted to make all the reparation in his power.

He then took from his pocketbook a $5 bill, which he handed to Mr. Moore, asking if it was enough. Mr. Moore replied that he knew nothing of the matter, or the amount taken, and asked if it was not too much. After some little deliberation the man took another $5 note from his pocket and said he thought that was none too much, and would not more than cover the value of the things he had stolen.

During the forenoon of the same day, he visited the store of Warde, Humphrey & Dodge, and, taking Mr. Humphrey aside, he said he had stolen from his store, at a previous time, a number of chisels, which he took from his pocket and gave him. They were in a new, bright condition, evidently never having been used, and he said they had not. He related his story of his thieving operations to Mr. Humphrey, and said that it had been a sort of mania with him; that he had been in the employ of a man in the town where he lived for fifteen years, and that no suspicions of his propensities were entertained by his friends. He talked very freely about himself, asserting that he had suffered severe pangs of conscience through remorse, and was determined in future to remain strictly honest. He urged Mr. Humphrey to accept $10, which he tendered him, but the money was refused.

After leaving the store, he went down to D. L. Guernsey's bookstore, and calling him to one side, presented an old copy of the New Hampshire *Register*, which, he said, he had stolen from him some time ago, and wished to pay for. He burst into tears as he made the confession, and said that he had frequently indulged his peculating disposition there, and desired to make ample restitution. He also related the story of his compunctions to Mr. Guernsey, and stated that he had been converted to religon. He paid down $5 or $6, which he thought would cover the value of goods abstracted.

The above were all the visitations the man made in this city; and those with whom he conversed, and to whom he made restitution, were satisfied that his repentance was sincere. His character is represented by those who have known him for many years to be good; and it must have been a genuine work of conscience which made him confess that he secretly deserved an opposite reputation. We have the man's name and location, but deem it improper to publish them, as it would be wrong to engraft a stigma on the reputation of one who has, as above described, acted so honorably and exhibited proof of true repentance for past misdeeds.

Birds Acquiring New and Brutal Habits.

Prof. Samuel Lockwood gives an interesting account of that beautiful bird known as the golden robin, or Baltimore oriole, in connection with the common bumble-bees. Last June large numbers of these bees were found under the horse-chestnut trees, then in full bloom, in the campus of Rutgers college; every one of them decapitated, and the heads lying around with the bodies; and it further appears that every one of the headless bees was a stingless male. The Professor worked out the case with much patient perseverance, and found to his surprise that this wholesale slaughter was the work of four orioles. Another fact which astonished him was, that the bodies of these insects were empty, the viscera having been drawn out at the ring-like opening where the head had been neatly snipped by the birds. The process was to catch the bees while hovering at the ball-like opening of the flowers. After severing the head, they extracted the viscera for the sake of the honey-sac. Several very interesting considerations are brought out in the course of the article—such as the acquired taste; the birds had found out that honey was nice. Was it not singular, too, that they had learned that it could be got in such a manner? And there was also the curious fact that the bird confined its marauding to the white-headed bees, the stingless males—thus carrying on his terrible work with impunity, and almost wantonness, as it contented itself with simply the honey-bearing sac. Prof. Lockwood also notes a curious change of habit in the king-bird. Speaking of the wonderfully plucky manner of this courageous little bird in attacking crows and other large birds, as securing the general admiration, he says that for himself that admiration has gone down to zero, as he has noticed that the bird has not any true knightly qualities, but can do some very mean things. The Professor then instances a case in which a pair of robins had built a nest in a tree so near by that the process could be watched from the house. A pair of king-birds kept all the time near, and watched progress with genuine royal indolence, and, when all was finished, with kingly impudence took possession. The rightful owners made but a feeble effort to resist this invasion. The king-birds retained possession until their young were raised. More than a year ago, Prof. Lockwood likewise called attention to the fact that the great butcher-bird, or northern shrike, contrary to all precedent, had begun to visit in winter the cities where the European sparrows have become naturalized. The bird in summer collects grasshoppers, small lizards, etc., and impales them on the spines of the locust or other trees, eating them at its leisure. He notices the case in which a shrike in its winter visit gibbeted a sparrow in the city by putting its neck in the crotch of a small branch of a larch, and then, having knocked in the top of its head, the bird extracted its victim's brains.

—One of the most remarkable, and probably unique, collection of paintings ever brought under the hammer of the auctioneer, is that formed by the late M. Heindrich, Chief Executioner of France, and commonly known as "Monsieur de Paris." The collection is composed of paintings and engravings relating entirely to various modes of capital punishment,—by gibbets, crosses, etc. The subjects are mostly annotated by their late proprietor, who, on an engraving representing the Spanish *garotte*, has remarked that this is the most painful of all modes of execution.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Dunham and Hildrup Bills Before the Legislature.

Correspondence Concerning the Free Pass System.

Something About the Tariff.

Letters from S. M. Smith and D. N. Foster.

The Dunham and Hildrup Bills.

From the Illinois State Journal.

The House of Representatives is falling into the right track. Two bills—one introduced by Mr. Dunham, on Feb. 27, and one by Mr. Hildrup, on the 1st inst.—propose the direct intervention of the proper authorities of the State. They have been ordered printed for the use of members, and will doubtless become the subject of serious deliberation during the present week.

It is but just to the House to say of Mr. Dunham's bill that it is too much in the vein of a new statute for the punishment of offenses recognized as misdemeanors or crimes at common law. In some respects, it elevates mere suspicion to the dignity of evidence, and raises unwarranted presumptions ot guilt, followed by swift and unusual penalties. This bill seems to have been prepared in the spirit of a crusade against railroads, with the intent to do them all the harm possible. Laws made in heat and haste are not apt to prove wise laws, when the heat has abated. When the farmers in their clubs and conventions demand justice, they do not mean revenge. They do not, in asking for protection, mean persecution. Laws are made for the future as well as the present,—for calm and settled conditions of the public mind, as well as for seasons of agitation. While Mr. Dunham's bill drives in the right direction, its imperfectness of detail, and its strong likeness to a new criminal code, will be in the way of its success.

Mr. Hildrup's bill comes very near covering the whole ground and providing the needed remedies in a plain, practical way. The author has not only studied the main questions well, but evidently read with care and profit the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The bill has a purpose, a beginning, consecutiveness, a harmony of parts, and an ending; and its theory is elaborated with a legal circumspection that indicates a disposition, not only to present a bill that the Legislature will be willing to pass into a *law*, but one that will prove to be *good law* afterwards.

This bill puts forward the State, through its proper authorities, as the official conservator of corporate rights and duties, and the guardian of the rights of the citizen. This is the cardinal point. Once assumed, the right to prescribe remedies, and the mode of enforcing them, follow in logical sequence.

The provision of the bill is, that the Railroad Commissioners shall fix schedules of rates of freight and passengers, which shall be in force thirty days after publicatian—which rates shall be deemed, prima facie, just and reasonable; and that all other rates shall be deemed, prima facie, to be unjust discriminations! If a railroad fix other rates than those prescribed, the Commissioners proceed by relation in the name of the people, before the Circuit Court of any county through which the road runs, requiring the offender to conform to the established rates, or show cause.

If default be made, a jury shall try the case on the part of the people, and a decree may follow their verdict. If the railroad appear and defend, the issues shall, in like manner, be tried, conforming to proceedings in equity. The decree, if against the railroad, sets aside its schedule of discriminations as unjust, and requires conformity to that fixed by the Commissioners. Upon cause shown by either party, the Court may grant a new trial.

Causes of this kind are to have precedence over all other business. Changes of venue are not allowed. If the Judge be objected to by the defendant, another Judge, to be agreed upon, may be called in.

Appeals to the Supreme Court may be taken by either party. If by the defendant, a bond of $100,000 shall be given in addition to the ordinary appeal bond, to conform to the rates found by the verdict to be just, and to abstain from other rates or discriminations, until a reversal is had in the Supreme Court. The whole penalty to be recovered on sci. fa. in case of violation. It is made the duty of the Atterney-General to try cases, who may employ special counsel.

After the rates have been judicially determined, a fine of $1,000 is imposed for exacting fare or freight in excess, with a fee of $50 for the State's Attorney prosecuting. Upon a third conviction, follows a forfeiture of franchises, &c., to be carried into effect by quo warranto, judgment of ouster, and final execution.

Any person from whom a railroad company may have exacted unlawful charges may sue and receive the entire amount paid, with attorney's fee, and shall not be required to give bond for costs.

Any Circuit Judge may, upon the application of the Attorney-General, State's Attorney, or special counsel, issue attachments for contempt, and punish by fine and imprisonment, any conductor, agent, or employee of a railroad company who may exact more than the court shall have decreed to be just and reasonable.

Sheriffs are required to summon a posse comitatus when necessary to enforce decrees or serve writs, and may stop trains for that purpose. Conductors and others disregarding decrees and exacting more than may have been adjudged reasonable, are also declared guilty of a high misdemeanor, and may be fined and imprisoned.

It is provided that any railroad company may apply, not oftener than once in each year, to the court in which a decree had before been entered fixing rates, for a rehearing, upon which the case shall be retried, and a new adjustment, as in the first instance, if deemed necessary.

The last section provides that the act go into effect at once.

There are a few points in which this bill will need revision. As before stated, we are not proceeding against railroad companies *criminally*, nor for the purpose of doing them harm, or getting sharp advantage of them, nor to cripple them, but merely to bring them strictly under the proper restraints of law as ordinarily administered, so that its machinery may work as smoothly and efficiently as in ordinary cases. This is not difficult, and the people want nothing more.

First—It is provided that the Commissioners may bring suit in any county through which the road runs. In the third section it is declared that a decree thus rendered "shall be conclusive evidence in *all of the courts in this State* that such rates are just and reasonable." This will not do; for the *first* court that makes a decree, binds all others! A copy of the finding, filed in any other county, would be a *bar* to further action.

Too much is made to depend on the first case. Possibly, though not probably, the first court or jury might be prejudiced or bribed. What then?

Second—The *proviso* at the close of the third section, that on a new trial the schedule may be amended, is unjust and bad in practice. The parties have a right to trial on the *original* issue. To allow such an amendment is to make a *new case!* By this, a defendant may be confronted by a schedule against which he would not have a first contended, and sees his case, at first good, made bad without his consent.

Third—Sec. 4 is wrong in denying the right of demanding a change of venue. A whole community—a whole county—every juryman in the vicinage, may be carried away by prejudice and excitement. It is not far from that *now*, in some localities. To deny a party the right to seek an impartial jury is an outrage. We treat murderers better than that. And then, why require that *both* parties shall agree upon another judge, or in default of it to come back before a judge already objected to? That places the party making the objection in the power of the other.

Fourth—That provision in Section 4, relating to the $100,000 forfeiture, and that in Section 7, declaring an absolute forfeiture of property and franchises, are both too sweeping and positive. Corporations are, like natural persons, responsible for the acts of their servants and employes. Under these provisions, the dishonesty or even carelessness of any one of the thousands of employes of our railroad companies, may on any day, subject them to these great penalties. How easy to *bribe* a conductor or freight agent to violate the law until the third offense is reached? How easy for errors to occur?

Those provisions need *toning down a little.*

Fifth—And why, in Sec. 8, relieve persons, suing railroad companies, from the duty of giving security for costs? Any poor devil (and there plenty of them around railroad stations) can, for revenge or blackmail, bring a suit. If beaten, who is to pay his costs? The State? or shall the officers of the courts do the work for nothing? Of course, we do not expect the *other* party to do it. A respectable suitor, who can show a fair case against a railroad, will find no difficulty in procuring security.

It may be repeated that Mr. Hildrup's bill is comprehensive and well prepared, and has in it the pith and marrow of the very legislation the country needs. In the objections noted, there is a little too much of the *vim* and *animus* observable in the public meetings and in the newspapers. That is very natural just now; but, on sober, second thought, the bill can be brought into harmony with the principles and practice of law in all respects,—framed into a statute easy of execution, and fully answering to the demands of a just public sentiment.

Interesting Correspondence About Passes.

From the Bureau County Republican.

To the Farmers of Bureau County:

In obedience to a resolution passed at your convention, held in Princeton, on the 14th ult., directing me to publish any communication I might receive from members of this Legislative District in response to your resolution requesting them to surrender their railroad passes, I have the honor to submit the following correspondence:

The letter written to the Senator and members was substantially as follows:

PRINCETON, Feb. 18, 1873.

The Hon. ———:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with instructions of Farmers' Convention, held at this place on the 14th inst., I forward you the enclosed resolution:

Resolved, That the Senator and members of this district be requested to surrender their railroad passes, if they hold any, at once.

I am further instructed to publish any reply you may choose to make. Very truly,
I. H. ELLIOTT, Sec.

Col. I. H. Elliott:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th, containing the following resolution, passed, you say, by the Farmers' Convention, though I see you have made it somewhat more personal and peremptory than the resolution, as published in the Bureau County papers:

Resolved, That the Senator and members of this district be requested to surrender their railroad passes, if they hold any, at once.

Now, if I held any "passes," this peremptory order for unconditional surrender, "at once," would suggest instant obedience, though I confess I should have some reluctance to give them up to you and my friend Ross, the mover of the resolution.

Who knows what you might do with them? Years heretofore I have had "passes," and though I have had the benefit of some critics, I am not aware that any one has pointed out any improper leaning of mine to railroads.

This year, in accordance with the advice of my friends, I do not use them, and return them when proffered, as I did a few days ago, to the Chicago & Alton.

But I must say that most of my friends who have "passes" seem quite as zealous to serve the people faithfully on this railroad question as I am myself.

A year ago I sought to pass a law forbidding members to use railroad passes. I continue to favor such a law—not essentially that they corrupt members, but because they promote absenteeism, and they do beget a popular suspicion that members are influenced by them.

In closing, permit me to congratulate you on your rapid progress on this railroad question. A few months ago you were stumping it round the county, and working with considerable desperation to elect to the State Senate a railroad attorney, to reinforce those now here who stand in the way of efficient laws on that subject. It seems you have made so much improvement on this matter as to be made the organ and agent to purify others. You are constituted censor to those who have been for years soldiers in the cause of the people against railroad extortions and monopolies.

Trusting that your conversion is as sincere as it is sudden, I subscribe myself, respectfully yours,
L. D. WHITING.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24, 1873.

To Col. Elliott:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th, containing resolutions passed at the Farmers' Convention, in Princeton, on the 14th, is at hand, and contents noted; and in reply will say, I think you have mistaken the man. You are well aware I am of that moral reform party that you belong to, and of course above suspicion. You certainly must have intended that resolution for Senator Whiting, and have misdirected your letter. Yours truly,
M. R. DEWEY.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24, 1873.

Col. I. H. Elliott:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 13th inst., setting forth the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Senators and members of this district be requested to surrender their railroad passes, if they hold any, at once.

—which you say was adopted at a mass-meeting, held on the 14th inst., is before me. If it passed as you give it, possibly it might have been equally forcible and less peremptory. I shall expect my acts and votes here to be critically scanned by the people, and properly so, and, if not always found to be in support of the people's cause and interests, in every matter, I cannot hope to escape their censure. Need I say my business, my sympathies, my interests, are identical with those of the producing masses? As a producer and shipper for years past, railroad extortions have chafed and oppressed me in common with you all.

For years before my election as the people's servant I have held and used passes over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad by reason of the shipping which I have done and am doing with that Company, and I am sure that if the people are right (and I know they are), when they charge the railroads with extorting too much for freight charges, they prove at once for me, what I believe, that my free riding over that road is the most expensive traveling that I do. As to the other railroads, I have, upon the advice of friends and in deference of the expressed desire of the people, concluded that I will not use passes. Not because I think they would tend to bias my vote or actions, or in any way unduly influence me; but that there is an apparent propriety in having legislators of whom the people are asking protection from the exactions of these same railroads, entirely free from all direct or constructive obligation to such railroad.

I am also aware of the fact that there is a wide-spread impression among the people that the use of passes has influenced legislation adversely to their interests, and I do observe that their use promotes absenteeism, and thus greatly retards legislation. To the people their use has "the appearance of evil." The injunction is to "avoid the appearance of evil." Now I have no conscientious scruples against foraging upon upon the enemy in accordance with the laws of war. Yet, as the people are disposed to conduct this struggle upon the principle of "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," I feel constrained to heed their request. I can conceive that if a large number of persons are carried free that those who do pay may be taxed a higher rate to make up for those who go for nothing, and that the pass system may thus necessarily result practically in increasing the burdens of those who do pay. It is also to be observed that the classes who ride free are better able to pay than the classes that are compelled to pay, and, if we are to regard railroads as public corporations, it would seem that the tolerance of such management as would amount to discriminating in favor of one portion of the community and against others would be at variance with a fundamental principle of right and free government.

And now, in conclusion, let me further say that while, in my own judgment, your action is at present in the nature of "special legislation," and might be pronounced unconstitutional, inasmuch as you divert a few dollars from the pockets of your own servants into the coffers of the railroads, while other parts of the State let their fellows go scot free, yet I am ready to say it may not prove to be "good seed," which may soon bring its rich fruitage.
J. R. MULVANE.

The Farmers and Transportation Charges.

From the New York Bulletin.

There is clearly good reason for the loud outcry now raised by the Western farmers, and especially those of Illinois, against the heavy charges of the railroads for the transportation of farm products. Whatever the railroads may say about their inability to carry at lower rates, the fact unquestionably remains that the charges now enforced take so much out of the pockets of producers as to leave farming much less profitable than it should be, and consequently restrict the growth of our agricultural industry. Nor is this a matter which affects the farmers alone; for, as our agriculture is the main basis of our national wealth and prosperity, whatever injures farming reduces the vitality of the business of the whole country.

Before, however, much is done in the way of attempting to remedy high charges by placing the regulation of rates in the hands of a standing State Commission, which, in the long run, may be found quite as ready to serve the railroads as the public, it may be well to inquire into some of the reasons which induce the railroads—in spite of constantly increasing competition among them for business—to fix their rates so high. It is clear that, taking the roads on an average, they do not earn more than a fair percentage upon the capital invested in them; and, that being the case, it must follow that, if their charges are arbitrarily reduced by State authority, so as to render them much less remunerative to stockholders, there will be a quick stoppage of railroad construction and extension; which is manifestly the very last thing that farmers could afford. It may be said that, through this arbitrary regulation, the roads would be driven into a more economical management of their business; but we question whether much advantage of that kind would accure. The managers of the roads are generally large holders of their stocks or bonds, and have, therefore, a more direct interest in economy of management than any others can possibly have; and if, in any case, there is a lack of economy from incompetency, or any other cause, Wall street generally furnishes capitalists who better understand the business and seek to make a profit by buying out the incompetent management and instituting a better administration—that being one branch of Wall street speculation.

There are deeper causes than those for the high freight tariffs so justly complained of. If the railroads charge too much, one very important reason is that they cost so much to construct and to run; and, therefore, it becomes a very important question with the farmers whether they can in any way help to cheapen the cost of building, equipping, and working roads. Undoubtedly, as the electors of the men who undertake to "regulate" the commerce of the country, they can. Let us see, for instance, how far they have it in their power to cheapen the cost of the iron used in the construction and repair of railroads. We find that, during the last fiscal year, we imported 1,190,650,857 pounds of iron and steel rails, and that during the last fiscal year we turned out of our own mills 2,050,000,000 pounds of rails. It thus appears that, for the purpose of railroad construction and repairs, we are consuming about 3,250,000,000 pounds of rails per annum. The current duty upon foreign rail is 63c per 100 lbs, and on steel rails 1⅛c per lb. The effect of the duty is to increase the price, to that extent, not only upon the imported rails, but also upon the domestic, which, if the duty were removed, would have to be correspondingly reduced to enable manufacturers to compete with importers. The following statement, then, will show the cost of the tariff, last year, to our railroad companies on rails alone:

	In gold value.
IMPORTED, FISCAL YEAR 1871-72.	
944,739,303 lbs iron rails, duty 63 cents per 100 lbs	$6,051,351
245,911,554 lbs steel rails, duty 1⅛ cent	2,766,50[illegible]
OF HOME PRODUCTION IN 1872.	
1,900,000,000 lbs iron rails, 63 cents per 100 lbs	11,970,000
160,000,000 lbs steel rails, 1⅛ cents	1,800,000
Total, in gold value	$22,588,351
Equivalent in currency	25,750,000

It will thus be seen that the tariff increases the annual expenditure of the roads upon rails $25,750,000. Besides this, we have to take into account the consumption of iron for other purposes than tracks, such as engines, cars, fishplates, &c., the amount of which can be only vaguely guessed at. It may, however, be safely estimated that the iron consumed by the railroads in various ways is increased in cost by the tariff to the extent of $30,000,000 per annum. Taking the annual gross earnings of all the railroads of the country at $450,000,000—the amount estimated by Poor's Annual—this taxation, directly and indirectly consequent on the tariff, amounts to 7⅛ cents on the dollar of the whole receipts of the roads. Or taking its ratio to the capital of the roads, it amounts to 1 per cent per annum on the $3,000,000,000 which Mr. Poor estimates as invested in railroads.

This enormous iron-tax has to be collected, to a very large extent, from the farmer, in the way of increased transportation charges on their products. This, however, is but a small part of the augmented cost of constructing and working railroads which results from the tariff. The tariff has a like effect upon all dutiable articles used by the roads, and causes a very material enhancement of the wages paid to the large army of laborers employed by them; and when it is considered that the working expenses amount to about $275,000,000 per annum, it will easily be seen how large must be the amount added to the expense account, directly and indirectly, through the tariff. Now, some interests find it possible to compensate themselves for these enormous taxes (imposed under the idea of protecting special industries) by correspondingly increasing the price of their products; but the farmers have no such redress. The value of farm products is determined by the foreign markets where the surplus above home wants is disposed of; and the price of cotton, wheat, and pork is consequently the same, tariff or no tariff.

It thus results that the injury inflicted upon the agricultural interests through oppressive railroad rates is, in a very large degree, the immediate consequence of the pernicious system of fostering domestic manufactures through tariffs. If the farmers were to direct their efforts more toward remedying that fundamental blunder in the commercial policy of the Nation, and less to experimenting with State railroad commissions, they would be in a good way toward protecting themselves permanently against a wrong which is sapping the very foundations of our agricultural prosperity.

Letter from S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association.

KEWANEE, Ill., March 10, 1873.

Jas. P. Day, Esq., Port Byron:

MY DEAR SIR: Your of the 5th inst. is at hand. It is with most unfeigned regret that I must again deny myself the pleasure of meeting you and my friends of Rock Island County. I am engaged for every day this week, beginning this evening in Knox County, and ending on Saturday in Ogle. There is no place that would have given me more pleasure to be than with you, on the 12th, but as my other engagements were made before receiving your kind letter, I must forego the pleasure for the present; hoping, however, that I may meet you at no distant day. Our work goes bravely on. The most cheering assurances come from every quarter; and the people are determined to continue the struggle until the monstrous wrongs we now suffer shall be fully redressed. We need look for no help from the Governor; his appointments fully show that he is not in sympathy with us. Our only hope is now in the Legislature, and even there I fear we have small hope for relief unless we give our servants to understand in unmistakable terms that we are not to be trifled with, and that we will be satisfied with nothing short of all the Constitution will give us in the way of just laws for our protection.

I consider the Supreme Court decision a piece of contemptible pettifogging and unworthy of the grave men who constitute that body. Stripped of its verbiage, it amounts to just this and nothing more: The Legislature may enact laws prohibiting unjust discrimination, but they are not allowed to decide what injustice and extortion is. Our accustomed reverence for these antiquated bodies must soon give place to contempt if this is a fair specimen of their legal acumen. Perhaps the sooner we come to that point the better, as we may then devise some surer mode of relief than through that *slow coach.*

This, after all, is the true state of the case: When slavery was rampant in our land, no decision could be had from our courts in favor of freedom. So now, when railroads are omnipotent; when their insiduous corruptions are pervading every branch of our Government, our courts can find no precedent for a decision on the broad ground of right and justice, but must quibble for the wrong. Advanced public opinion very often helps judges to decide for the right. Let us continue to advance this opinion. Only radical measures will help us, and if we fail to accomplish our ends by such, let us establish another such a precedent as was made in Boston harbor a century ago.

We should be in full sympathy and accord with all organizations that are working for the same end. We care nothing for means only as they are tributary to ends. Remember that the only salvation of the agricultural interest, the only safety for the individual interests of the farmer is in union of interests and union of action. Be as radical as you may, you cannot be more radical than the emergency demands. Prompt, decided action alone will secure the accomplishment of our object, and when secured, remember always that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Faithfully yours,
S. M. SMITH.

Letter from D. N. Foster, General Deputy, and Member of the Executive Committee of State Grange.

STERLING, Ill., March 11, 1873.

J. P. Day, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to acknowledge through you the receipt of a kind invitation from numerous friends in Rock Island to be present at your County Convention to-morrow. Please assure them that nothing but actual prostration prevents me from cheerfully accepting such an invitation. I am happy to know that this work has fallen into the hands of such able, honest, and active representatives of the tillers of the soil. Had it not been for my present illness, which has lasted since the first of the month, there would have been represented here to-day, instead of four, *twelve* Granges. Please say to the good people of your county, that if they will have a little patience, till I have time to recuperate, I will commence my labors with them again at the earliest moment I can do so with safety to my health.

Allow me to make one suggestion to your meeting,—being too feeble to do more than merely to suggest,—viz.: That some measure be adopted to call the attention of our present Legislature to the necessity of making such amendments to the Railway and Warehouse law, as experience and the recent decision of the courts on the matter have shown to be necessary.

With feelings of gratitude for the many acts of kindness and hospitality received at the hands of the citizens of Rock Island County, I remain, yours truly. D. N. FOSTER, General Deputy.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Constable Convicted of Malfeasance in Office.

Criminal Court Sensation---Mysterious Disappearance of Records.

How a Smart Young Prisoner Earned Sixty Days in Return for Kindness.

in ten years two indictments have been stolen, or have disappeared, from the records of the Criminal Court, and one from the Superior Court, the latter being in the good old times when that Court had jurisdiction in criminal causes. One was in a murder case, and a more bare-faced robbery was never committed; the second was against Mary A. Smith, the particulars of which are shrouded in mystery; and the third occurred yesterday, in the case of Joseph Hayes, Samuel Harmon, B. B. Worden, and John Malloy, indicted for larceny. The Clerk was preparing the case for trial, it being set for yesterday, when it was discovered that the indictment had disappeared. A strict search led to the melancholy conclusion that somebody had been in the vault and stolen the all-important document. The defendants were in court, and claimed to be ready for trial, but the State's Attorney had the case continued, and will lay another information, and doubtless obtain an indictment next term, the parties being meanwhile held under bail. What is most curious in this case is, that Mr. Hayes, an ex-policeman, has lately charged his fellow-defendant, Harmon, with perjury, in swearing to the ownership of certain property on which he went bail on a distiller's bond, which case comes on for hearing before Commissioner Hoyne to-day, and that Harmon retorts by charging that Hayes has instituted these proceedings for blackmailing, and also to prevent his appearing in the Criminal Court to answer the above charges, knowing that he (Harmon) can make developments of an unpleasant nature.

REWARDING A SMART YOUNG MAN.

Henry and Peter Brick and John Elnor were, on Thursday last, found guilty of a riot. Elnor, having thrown a glass at a saloon-keeper, whilst in the latter's saloon, on Archer avenue, and cut his head open, was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail, and the two Bricks to ten days each for aiding and abetting. On Saturday the attorney for Elnor interviewed Henry Brick in the County Jail to such an extent that he came away with an affidavit in his pocket signed by Henry, affirming that it was he, and not Elnor, who had thrown the glass that cut the head that caused their arrest, and lodged them in the County Jail. Yesterday the triumphant attorney brought the matter up before Judge Williams, on motion to set aside the sentence against Elnor, on the ground that Henry was the guilty party. His Honor had Henry and John brought in, and listened complacently to their tale, which being ended, Henry's sentence was set aside on his own confession, and his term of imprisonment increased to sixty days in the House of Correction, and John was discharged. The self-denying Henry did not altogether calculate on this result, and it is likely that he will never repeat his generosity, even if he has the chance.

MALFEASANCE OF A CONSTABLE.

Benjamin B. Worden, alleged to be an acting constable of Cook County, was charged with malfeasance in office. The evidence was to the effect that defendant was entrusted with the execution of a replevein writ on the household furniture of Mrs. Martin, who resides on Warren avenue, that he carted the goods away from the house, made no return of the writ, got rid of the property in some way or other unknown to the parties interested, and failed to produce the money. He was found guilty, and the Judge was recommended to make the usual recommendation to remove the officer from office. The maximum fine in this case is $200. Meanwhile Benjamin is held in Cook County Jail, awaiting sentence.

CONVICTION OF A DISORDERLY SALOON MAN.

Peter Quirmback, of No. 193 West Twelfth street, indicted for committing a nuisance by keeping a disorderly saloon, who was found guilty some time ago, yesterday withdrew his petition for new trial. Defendant is a mason by trade, and ran the saloon by deputy. He promised to withdraw from the business, and never do so any more; whereupon His Honor inflicted a fine of $50 and costs. This should be an encouragement to a vigilant police force to "go for" the scores of other disorderly saloons which swarm in various out-of-the-way corners of the city.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Strome, Loeb & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Leopold Rohrback, a citizen who has been hovering between solvency and bankruptcy in this countenance the 20th of January last, and proceedings against whom were dismissed on Saturday. The petitioners claimed as creditors for an amount of $8,100 for goods shipped, and note of $179.06. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

Vornbrock & Fattman, and Conrades & Logeman, of St. Louis, yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Henry Hurck, of Peoria. They claim as creditors for several small amounts, and allege that debtor made a sale of his stock to Henry Wehrle to defeat his creditors, mortgaged some real estate to secure Carl Roll, a preferred creditor, and fraudulently paid Joseph Naigle, his father-in-law, $2,350; Lawrence Naigle, $1,255, and Charles Naigle, $385. The debtor is stated to be insolvent, and unable to pay more than 20 cents on the dollar. The usual rule to show cause and warrant of seizure was issued.

On the petition of the South Park Commissioners, filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, William L. Greenleaf was appointed Collector of the new special assessments.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Carbondale coal case is still on trial before Judge Tree. The day was taken up in hearing testimony of competent witnesses, including persons engaged in working for the Coal Company, to show that the defendants had made all the necessary borings for coal before abandoning the works which they are charged with failing to carry on. They are showing that the coal represented to be under the ground, was not there. The evidence is of a strictly uninteresting character.

In the suit, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. John E. Eberhart et al., a petition for right of way, before Judge Booth, the jury yesterday returned a verdict, finding for John F. and Matilda D. Eberhart the sum of $6,000, in full compensation for the value of the land taken, and damages therefor, viz.: for Lots 3, 4, and 5, in Block 3, and Lots 11, 12, and 17, in Block 4, all in Weage & Eberhart's Subdivision of Block 16, of Wright & Webster's Subdivision of the northeast quarter, Section 12, 39, 13.

In the celebrated Blake divorce case, yesterday, on motion of complainant, time for filing certificate of evidence was extended 30 days.

Yesterday was a grand field-day in Bostwick v. Skinner. We print a report elsewhere. Judge Gary's rulings in the various points that have come up so far will be read with interest.

Judgment was entered, yesterday, before Judge Porter, in the suit Peterson v. Goodrich, for debt $4,047.85, damages $394.66.

Duck v. Cudrey, suit for debt, was yesterday tried before Judge Porter, and a verdict returned, for debt $703.34, and damages $7.07. Motion for new trial was overruled and judgment entered, and *scire facias* issued. Appeal bond $1,400.

In the suit, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Cincinnati Railroad Company v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, before Judge Booth, the motion to strike the petition from the files was sustained as to the following clause. "And that petitioner has agreed with said owners that it will pay them compensation for said right of way," and overruled as to the rest of the petition. Both parties excepted, and the cause was set for trial on Tuesday, April 15, next, as per stipulation filed.

Rudolph Geisert, convicted, on Thursday, for stabbing a colored citizen whilst the latter was trying to rouse him from a deep sleep, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

Judge Wallace is so unwell as to be obliged to keep to his house. Forced rest will not do this indefatigable Judge any harm, for he never does take any rest until he is forced.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Woven Wire Mattress Company v. David J. Powers; patent infringement suit for improved bed-bottoms. Same complainant v. John E. Whitlesey and Jourgen W. C. Peters; same.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,193—James Stillman v. Alfred Nixon and James L. Branson; trespass, $2,000. 6,194—Charles Heartt v. same defendant; trespass, $2,000. 6,195—People ex rel. Ellen Kennedy v. Emily Swann; petition for writ of habeas corpus. 6,196—John Norcott, for the use of Joseph M. Stephens v. Cook County National Bank; garnishee for $615.50. 6,197—Noel B. Boyden v. George W. Reid; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,198—Patrick McKeon v. John McKeon et al.; bill for partition of estate in the town of Lemont. 6,199—Appeal. 6,200—Petition to appoint a Collector of the Board of South Park Commissioners for the collection of a special assessment, and appointment of Wm. L. Greenleaf. (Burnt Records act). Joseph Bouch v. Joseph Farnsworth, Alva A. Stone, L. C. P. Freer, and P. M. Cole; petition to establish title to the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter Sec. 30, 40, 13.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,661—Orrson, Pirie & Co. v. Shanahan & West; assumpsit, $500. 42,662—Joseph Mann v. Peter Tochum; petition for mechanic's lien; 42,663—Cornelia R. Steffen v. Michael Steffen; divorce; no papers. 42,664—G. L. Kelts & Co. v. Wm. J. Tewkesburg; assumpsit, $800. 42,665—Thomas McGrath v. H. Hart & Co.; assumpsit $1,500. 42,666—Alexander F. Tracey v. Francis E. Hinckley; assumpsit, $750. 42,667—Howell & Brothers v. Peter Neff; assumpsit, $700. 42,668—Vincent J. Scott v. Anton Hogeman; assumpsit, $300. 42,669—Julius R. Dunman v. Northwestern Show-Case Manufacturing Company; assumpsit, $200. 42,670—Elizabeth J. v. John Miller; divorce; cruelty and desertion. 42,671—Martin Gareis v. Jakob Freilander; assumpsit, $3,500. 42,672—James L. Duffee v. Francis A. Hoffman and ——Gelpcke; assumpsit, $1,500. 42,673—The Second National Bank of Chicago v. Thomas Wallace; assumpsit, $200. 42,674—Samuel A. French et al. v. Kanwacher et al.; mechanic's lien. 42,675—Maria E. Tavernier, guardian, etc.; petition for leave to sell land. 42,676—Withheld for service.

PERSONAL.

Clement Powell, the explorer, was at the Gardner House yesterday.

Hon. A. B. Harris, of Louisiana, is at the Sherman House.

Hon. W. W. Brookins, of Dakota, is at the Tremont House.

Gen. John M. Corse is at the Tremont House.

Col. John Macomb and family are at the Gardner House.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, is stopping at the Tremont House.

Hon. D. G. Hooker, Mayor, and several of the city officials of Milwaukee, are at the Gardner House.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: J. L. Ferrier, Peru; J. L. Osborne, Milwaukee; R. E. Riste, Ottawa; Alex. Forbes, Cleveland; W. H. Whitman, Rock Island; J. C. Warnock, New York; D. McGarry, Cleveland; R. Hughes, Toledo; H. J. Colwell and wife, Cheyenne.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: J. S. Rucker, Washington; John N. Baxter, Rutland City; J. Worcester, Jr., Boston; Charles J. Jones, Cleveland; Alex. Durdoch, New York; J. S. Portsous, Nevada; J. H. Shugord, Shenandoah Sound; Benj. F. Pellet, San Francisco; William Chambers, Omaha; J. D. Strong, Philadelphia.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday, were the following: F. T. Witte, New York; Haughton Vaugh, Dublin; James B. Porter, Omaha; E. W. Fassett, J. R. Woods, Lu Moille, Ill.; Samuel Richards, Philadelphia; Rufus Ford, Buda; John Lutz, Omaha; E. B. Simpson, Milwaukee; F. B. York, Kansas; J. M. Garland, Springfield; E. P. Parks, Grand Rapids.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday, were the following: Dr. Ames, Woodward, Ohio; E. W. Easton, Nebraska; Col. R. Jones, U. S. A.; W. L. Murphy, Dallas, Texas; S. M. Beard, New York; Theodore Parker, New York; N. S. Tenny, Milwaukee; C. J. Alvord, W. R. Stevens, Erie; Thomas Weaver, Urbana; Charles Dewey, Montpelier, Vt.; J. F. Freeman, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: C. W. Shaw, Omaha; O. H. Stratton, Louisville; Hon. Wm. Reddick, Ottawa; C. W. Thomas, Washington; John Sharp, Salt Lake City; E. M. Harton, St. Louis; C. J. Hilliard, Pittsburgh; W. M. Roberts, New York; H. T. King, Philadelphia; D. McLennon, San Francisco; Col. Geo. Batchelor, Dakota.

Brother Moody is in New Orleans.

The Rev. Elijah W. Hager (Episcopal), of Utica, N. Y., has received an appointment as Chaplain in the Navy.

Gen. Fremont feels that he has so thoroughly "done" France, that no consideration would induce him to go back and do it some more.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Mrs. D. G. Croly ("Jennie June") and Madame Demorest have withdrawn from the New York Sorosis, and intend organizing another club for ladies.

Orville Grant is a very clever young man. He is the brother of the President of the United States. It may have been observed that he does not hold visibly any large and lucrative public office.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Gov. Furnas, of Nebraska, has appointed Messrs. William E. Hill, of Otoe; Dr. William D. Scott, of Lancaster; and the Hon. Silas Garber, of Webster, as Trustees of the State Insane Asylum.

Gen. W. L. McMillan, Senator-elect by the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana, was Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, which included four Minnesota regiments. He is, therefore, well known to many in Minnesota.

Homer Ramsdell, whose name was given by the New York *Times* as one of the Erie Directors who received money for assisting in ousting Jay Gould, publishes a card in which he denies *in toto* that he was the recipient of such compensation.

Joseph Powell, who died at Greenville, Tenn., Feb. 7, was a Union member of the South Carolina Legislature in the Nullification times; a Union man, of Burnside's army, in the War; member of the Tennessee Senate in 1866; and, later, Consular Agent at the Falkland Islands, whence he returned six months ago.

It is a great pleasure to the country to see that Casey (who married a Dent) has been reappointed Collector of New Orleans. This is one of the grandest results of Civil Service Reform. Casey is a sweet boon to New Orleans. He has been placed where he will do most good.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—An anonymous benefactor left ten £1,000 notes in a London hospital, recently.

—A Binghamton man wound up his will with a feeling warning to those he had made his legatees to "beware of blood relations, they are worse than blood-suckers."

—A young couple in Hardin, O., who were much enamored with each other, protracted their sitting before the stove to so late an hour that both fell asleep, and, the poor girl's dress taking fire, she was fatally burned.

—A New Orleans philanthropist, acting on the principle of *similia similibus curantur*, has bequeathed a complete file of the *Congressional Globe* to an insane asylum in that city.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in an article on "Rebellion of Words," says that Bridget's substitute, John, "is every day getting more whimsical and capricious. For one good Chinese servant there are ten bad ones."

—In Ruskin's late edition of his own works he says: "Of America I usually say nothing, because, as a nation, they set their truth in liberty and equality, of which I detest the one, and deny the possibility of the other."

—The latest phase of the big diamond swindle is a libel suit brought by William Lent, one of the projectors of the scheme, against the *Daily Enterprise* newspaper in Virginia City, Nev. The statements the paper made damaged him, he thinks, about $15,000 worth.

—A singular cosmetical experience had a girl in Stonington, Ct., who slept with her hands in a stocking of mush to whiten them. The mush was put on hot, but froze before morning, in consequence of which the damsel is now neuralgic.

—Mrs. Snyder, recently arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., for shop-lifting, boasts that she stole in one hour $1,500 worth of goods. The Credit Mobilier syndicate should elect her an honorary member.

—A Rhode Island man has invented a torpedo in the shape of a grain of corn, which is designed for the beguilement of crows. As soon as that offensive bird takes hold of it, it explodes and blows the top of his head off. This affords a cheap and innocent recreation for the crow, and at the same time does away with a grievous evil.

An over-zealous clergyman in Cambridge, Mass., impulsively declared, last Sunday, that, in his opinion, a young man "had better spend Sunday in the worst dens of infamy than in a law-sanctioned library, for in the former places his conscience would be left free to act, while in the latter it would be blunted."

—As Dr. John Cumming was about to deliver a denunciatory lecture on the Papacy, at Folkestone, England, the other day, he received a telegram announcing the death of the Holy Father. He consequently toned his lecture down, and drew his denunciation very mild. But he was awful mad when he discovered the hoax.

—Alas! that the baggage-smasher should be cut off in the prime of his usefulness. The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill providing that any member of the eminent brotherhood engaged in handling baggage who shall willfully or negligently (mark the language of despotism here!) break, destroy, or injure any article in his care, shall be fined not less than $20, nor more than $500, or be confined in jail for a period of not more than 6 months, or suffer both fine and imprisonment.

WASHINGTON.

Social Conditions in the Southwest.

A Narrative of Life in Arkansas.

Decidedly Unpleasant Experiences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1873.

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

The following good-natured editorial paragraph is taken from a very excellent Conservative journal, the St. Louis *Republican*:

Mr. Gath writes that Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas are practically uncivilized,—or, rather, in a condition of semi-civilization. This remarkable announcement occurs in the course of a rambling commentary upon the character of Col. York. We don't know how it is with Arkansas or Kansas,—they must speak for themselves; but, speaking for Missouri, we will say that a critic whose early education bears the impress of the peculiar civilization of the great State of Delaware, is not recognized as authority in this meridian.

Not having received any education in Delaware to speak of, never having failed to speak of Delaware as of any other part of the country, and to denounce any of its barbarisms, and obligated to Missouri, Illinois, and the West, and that constituency of friends residing there whose silent consideration makes me kin with them more than to all the East, I will not stop to badger about localities. I am an American. But, as to the matter in hand, it is notoriety that, west of the Mississippi River and south of Iowa, a social civilization prevails in many of the rural and rugged parts which demands the Son of Man to be born again to remodel it.

I am told that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, on a recent visit to this city, said about as follows:

"Gratz Brown does not know how to govern these mountain counties of Missouri. When I was Governor of the State, I sent to have certain fellows put out of the way [assassinated?], because I knew that no order could prevail while they were alive. They were outlaws, and the general peace demanded that they be quietly extirpated."

Perhaps I am doing ex-Gov. Fletcher injustice; but, when these paragraphs were repeated to me as having been recently uttered, they seemed to be so natural to the condition of things in the Ozark country of Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, as I had found them last September, that I made only this mental comment:

"Can the spring rise above the fountain,—the rulers above the people? Is there not a social work to do in this country by the press which must anticipate any stable political reform?"

If this suggestion which I am making is to lead to any mere bickering in print, I shall regret that I began it; for several years of acquaintance with the editors and proprietors of the *Missouri Republican* have led to respect, at least on my part. But a man is not armed with a pen to be a politician. In the newspaper-press of America would exert some of its energy, as the Cincinnati *Commercial* is doing, to explore and reveal contiguous social conditions in old parts of the country (Kentucky and Tennessee), and enquire, and hard common sense up to some apprehension of the criticism of mankind upon them, it would accomplish more in a year than by discovering Livingstone, finding the Northwest Passage, or reaching the North Pole. The material growth of the United States defies journalism. We have no literture, because there is no time for it. What happens exceeds invention. Rubinson Crusoe would be no adventurer in this country. Munchausen would be no liar. Sinbad could not find a publisher. The Count of Monte Christo would be driven out of the newspapers by Mr. Hildebrand, of Missouri.

Hildebrand was the daily, weekly, and semi-weekly hero of the *Republican*. He was not a greater villain than Cullen Baker, "the Bowie County hero" of Texas. He merely defied the State he lived in, murdered for game, and nobody knows clearly whether he is dead at this moment or no. He is probably dead, but the *Missouri Republican* cannot prove it; and, if dead, nobody can prove that the *Republican* is gratified with the loss of such a valuable item.

Congress is over, and I do not propose to bother with its closing hours. I do propose to help stir up this very question which the *Missouri Republican* has broached. I am ready to begin it in Delaware, and to finish it in Missouri.

As an installment, I send you a social narrative of life in the next State below Missouri, which I put in my pigeon-hole case a few weeks ago, under the general head of

"VIOLENCE AND THE SOUTHWEST."

The following is part of the narrative of ——, who was a resident of Camden, Ouchita County, the chief town of Southern Arkansas, for two or three years before the War, and during its continuance, until nearly 1865. He is an inoffensive, industrious gentleman, who resided next door to the transcriber in Washington City, and, at my request, rendered this testimony:

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

"I had fallen into the acquaintance of an old Texas settler, in New York City, who was sincerely attached to Texas, and believed that the world had no such climate and soil. I resolved to avail myself of his experience and buy a farm in that State. When I reached Austin, where I left my wife, I set out to look at the terrestrial paradise I had purchased. It was 60 miles north of that city, and 20 miles from a post-office. My seducer himself lived in a log house without a glass window, and with a floor of split timber full of cracks. Nothing seemed to me to be viable but drouth and thirsty cattle. I could never bear to bring my wife to such a spot, so I abandoned my purchase, and resolved to go to

"CAMDEN, ARK.,

where I had relatives. It took twenty days to go by team. We saw only one Northern-like town,—Mansfield, Texas. At Shreveport we crossed the Red River, and, advancing toward Arkansas, met few evidences of either generosity or society. I recollect that a planter's wife near the State line asked me where I came from.

"'New York State, originally!'

"'Then you know ——!' He's from there!'

"'No. There are many people there whom I do not know.'

"'Why, Kitty,' said another woman, 'that other man's not from New York. He's from Germany!'

"'Is he? Well, I know'd he's from New York, or German, or somewhe' off there!'

"At another place, a well-bred planter sold us some butter for a fixed price, and, after we had traveled along more than a mile, a negro woman came running to say that her Massr said he had made a mistake about the price of that butter. The price was not one bit a pound, but two bits. We paid the money; and when, soon after, we encamped and put the knife into it, we discovered that the chest had smeared the outside with fresh butter, to cover the rancid corruption inside. This man had taken me ostentatiously over his premises to show me how comfortably he lived. But they never let you keep a good opinion of them!

"ARRIVED AT CAMDEN,

we were quite spent in spirits and resources. There we stopped, and my wife engaged in school-keeping, while I found other employment. We made friends of the half-dozen better families in the place; and to Dr. Seary and his wife—who is a sister of Col. Wheat, of the 'Louisiana Tigers'—we are under everlasting obligation that we got away, after seven years, with the residue of our lives. Camden was than the most busy place in Arkansas. It stands upon an acclivity rising from the Ouchita, and the chief street, running straight back from the river, shows off the Court House, which was new when the War began. The town is slatternly, and the relatively few brick buildings are put up of crumbling material, so that they stand but a little while. There was a foundry, a part of which I owned,—where was cast the only cannon made in Camden for the Rebellion,—and a cotton mill which did not succeed. Cotton made all the business life of the place, and the traders were the richest people. Few newspapers were taken, although two dailies were published there. It required one week to go to New Orleans by boat. The country roundabout was poor, and the soil thin; but it produced a great deal of cotton for a few years at a time. The favorite method of culture was to deaden some trees, clear a space, and plant as long as the cotton would bloom, and afterwards move along to another tract.

"THE AVERAGE PLANTER

was content to raise enough corn and bacon to run over from season to season.

"We did not repine, attended solely to our own business, and sought to be of use and accommodation to all. About one-fourth of the people were Northerners, not generally of the best type, and the most vigorous people were from other Southern States. Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama probably sent the superior Southern infusion, while Tennessee contributed the poor whites.

"We used to look at the social condition of things speechlessly, and a few of the better people of Camden referred, themselves, to the absence of intellectual and the low grade of moral life. An effort was made to get up a town-library, and, after a week's canvassing, it was found that not $40 could be subscribed. Drinking was deep and general, and this accounted, I think, for the many sudden deaths. We would see a man in the streets looking as usual to-day, and in two or three days would find that he had been already buried. Gambling was inevitable and universal. Hunting was the highest form of enjoyment, and killing seemed to be a polite obligation. It appeared to me that a man was considered of doubtful consequence until he had

"MURDERED

some one. There was Jim Tom Elliott, the member of Congress, a Unionist before the War, and now a Republican. He killed two men whom I know of, and I don't know how many more, and yet he was one of the most amiable fellows in Camden. He edited a paper, and came to Congress. All his brothers, like himself, got sort of wild when they saw a chance for a fight, and even quiet Northern men accepted the current test of character, and killed for the smallest differences. There was young Mendenhall, of Ohio. He edited a paper, and sent his washing to a black woman, who also washed for another man who was in arrears to her.

"'Keep his clothes till he settles!' said Mendenhall, when his counsel was solicited. The other man made a threat. Mendenhall armed himself, and killed the threatener the instant they met.

"Nothing was done with the manslayers. Very often they were not even arrested. A ruffianly Irish clerk, named Connolly,—afterward distinguished for his cruelty to Unionists and prisoners,—was employed in the store of one Hill, father of Nat Hill. He had a difference, one day, with a man about an account, when he picked up a spade and stove the man's skull in. I was protected by my friends at the outbreak of the war, in no other way than by

DEFYING VIOLENCE WITH DEATH.

"Duels seldom or never took place at Camden; the regular method was the affray, and it had all the dignity of the Code in public countenance. The women generally talked about these difficulties, and held it to be a man's part to shoot according to his own definition of the proper time; and

FEMALE SOCIETY

had to us—except in a few cases—as much repulsiveness as any. I still recall with aversion the circle of ladies whom I have frequently seen passing the bottle of snuff around, while each dipped in a stick chewed at the end into the consistency of a brush, and, rubbing the mixture along the gums, spat into a congregational pile of sand poured on the floor for a spittoon.

"SLAVERY

was the parent of this uncleanliness,—such slavery as must be the case when many of the masters are renegades and fugitives from older slave-holding societies. Nobody will ever be permitted by his readers to write all its effects upon white men, white women, and white children.

"With all this said, it must be admitted that, before the War, house-robbery was almost unknown at Camden, and we slept there two or three years without bolting our doors.

"I might have been more discreet, and got away before the breaking out of the War, because I ought to have known that it was coming.

"SECESSION

had been household-talk ever since I entered the South; the haste of politicians to anticipate each other in 'bringing it about would have had that effect if there had been little popular motive that way. But, after I had delayed until our clear Union majority in Arkansas was extinguished, then to have made a movement to escape would have hanged me before I could get a mile from the town. There was nothing to do but to sit and appear to be without sensibility. I had been a subscriber to the New York *Tribune*, which came to me sealed up, letter-fashion. My letters from the North were opened at the post-office during nearly the whole of the last year of Buchanan's Administration. And, when the war was declared, mobs of desperadoes executed at least 20 men in and around Camden,—most of them inoffensive Jews. To them, everything not native or ramrant rebel belonged to the same class of Northerners, and, therefore, foreigners.

"If our lives were weary in such society before, they were now found to be worth preserving by the activity and caution required to do it. I received several hundred letters,

WARNINGS,

and all sorts of threats. The first time I was warned orally at the gate, according to the Arkansas custom of disdaining the door, but of hailing at the yard-gate and shouting 'Hillo!' When I communicated this warning to Dr. Seary, he armed himself, and repelled the threat to me by counter-threats. Thank God! even there we found some to hold to us, and make a little sentiment and a little resistance between us and destruction! I have known a Union man to go around into the woods, and come by the rear to my yard, taking three miles to accomplish half a mile, and give me a little cheering news. We knew each other, but seldom or never spoke on what we merely looked. To ask a question about the War would have made me a spy. I was arrested even for going to the Methodist Church on an occasion of war-preaching, because they said I was no Methodist, and went there to pick up news. We were robbed everlastingly, and my poor wife has suffered the pangs of mortal fear many a time in the dead hour of night, as Quantrell's, or Shelby's, or other ruffians, sometimes disguised as Indians, burst into our rented home, and searched the building through and through. We were once robbed of a thousand pounds of flour, which cost us a dollar a pound, and the few pieces of bacon we kept had to be buried under the house. Our two watches we were able to conceal by poking them down the stem of an old centre-table, and turning the leaf so as to shut them from sight. One night, a resolute effort was made to get me out and kill me, and I saw that my time had come, when my wife raised a scream and my dog a howl,—I think the only time ever my wife ever expressed her fright in all that long agony. The ruffians, alarmed, took to their heels and ran off.

"All sorts of attempts were made to implicate me in giving aid and comfort to Federal prisoners, such as dressing up

SPIES

in blue uniform, and sending them to my house to plead for a hiding-place or for money. I kept my own counsel, and while, when squarely asked, I professed my allegiance to the Union, at the same time I endeavored to be neighborly and cordial with all the people around me. I never kept any arms until the time above described, when the ruffian attempts to assassinate me, and after that I lay in bed with a shot-gun at my side.

"All sorts of horrible things were told me by Confederate officers with whom I was on speaking terms.

"SHELBY'S MISSOURI REGIMENT

came amongst us, and encamped close by my house, and they were terrible characters. One of their officers told me, with some expressions of disgust, that he had a man in his command who had a tin-cup nearly filled with the finger and toe-nails of human beings, which he had extracted in order to torture their possessors into giving up money. We had plenty of

"QUANTRELL'S MEN

after the burning of Lawrence, who rambled off southward, and were well known about Camden; and, I think some of

THE MISSOURI TROOPS

were even worse. On one occasion, a regiment of Indians, from the country to the west of us, broke open a drug-store in the town, and not only filled themselves with liquor, and painted their faces in the most hideous manner, but covered Camden with paint, wherever they could get their fingers on a brush and daub up a fence or a dwelling, or even an animal. Gen. Marmaduke was for a good while in command near my premises. He was a florid, reddish-complexioned man, of spare body, and about 45 years old. I think that he was one of their best men. Besides, old Sterling Price made his headquarters for a long time in Camden. Borland, ex-Senator, came there, and made a speech on his way to Texas. Bob Johnson, who was their most popular man, also made some addresses in the town. Hindman, whom I regarded as a

HUMAN HYENA,

and whom I always believed to have been assassinated by the friends of two boys whom he had ordered to be shot in the most cruel manner for absence from the command a day or two beyond leave, came to Camden during the War as well.

"No description of mine can give you a notion of the length of those weary, suffering years; but we saw the resources of the Confederacy gradually wearing out, and people becoming thoroughly tired of the War, while still there was no abatement of the antipathy to Unionists. I was in Camden when the Federal troops occupied it prior to the defeat of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. They held the town not more than a week, and, when the Confederates followed them out to give battle, they expected to capture the whole Federal command. The Rebels came back very much discomfited, with but few prisoners, and then I was arrested on the charge of having given shelter to a wounded Unionist, although I had done everything for the Rebels at the Federal occupation.

"I firmly believe it was the intention of the authorities to have had me hanged; for the commander of the prison was

A MISSOURIAN,

a horribly cruel fellow, who was so anxious to have executions that he disgusted his compatriots, and Gen. A. D. Smith, who commanded the department at Shreveport, sent him up word that he must hang no man until an order had been approved by the department commander. At that time, this man had from thirty to fifty men counted out and ordered to execution.

"My wife was allowed to remain in my house, under espionage, but I was sent to the common

PRISON-PEN,

which was merely a large shed inclosed with brick walls, with a well in one part of the inclosure, and a large excavation in the centre, for the uses of nature. There, in the stench, on the bare ground, closely huddled together, I spent what seemed to me a lifetime. My hair turned white, my firmness left me, and I am to-day hardly a shadow of my former self. My memory seems to have failed in a great degree, and I recollect with difficulty. Amongst the prisoners were several who had committed real

INDIAN TORTURES

upon the citizens of the surrounding country in order to extort money from them. One of these fellows belonged to Quantrell's gang, and he had gone into a house kept by an old, miserly person, whom he tortured by putting fire to his feet, so that the man died. This fellow had scarcely come to the prison when he undertook to escape, in collusion with several other persons, by getting into the refuse well, and tunneling a shaft from its side under the prison-wall and out into a lot. This man was detected and arrested, and, when put in irons, they demanded that he give the names of the persons who assisted him, threatening to whip him, and even to kill him. He was a desperate fellow, and he shook his chains at the inquirers, and told them that he cared nothing for his life. That was the way with everybody, it seemed to me. For desperation, Arkansas can equal any part of the earth. I think I never saw anybody there who was not willing to fight, and very few unwilling to kill. And they were all praying people, murderers and all.

"But the worst things were the cruelties inflicted upon the

INOFFENSIVE NEGROES.

"Such outrages were common enough before the War.

"I remember, for example, that a man by the name of Armstrong whipped a slave to death, right by Camden, at a saw-mill, and the only mention the newspapers made of it was, that 'Mr. William Armstrong had lost a valuable negro.'

"He had hired this slave to another man, who had become dissatisfied, and the owner ordered the lessee to tie the negro up and give him a whipping. He was present when the whipping took place, and, indignant at the slave for not showing a broken spirit, he was seized with a sort of maniac fury, and, taking up the whip, he rushed upon the man and beat him so that he died.

"But there was one negro in our jail of whose

DYING AGONIES

I was a witness. "He was a faithful, industrious, Christian negro, by the name of Jim Bragg. He belonged to Mrs. Bragg, a lady of Camden, and she had permitted him to hire himself by paying her so much a year. The negro had not only paid his mistress about $1,000 per annum for his time, but had put by some money,—enough to purchase his freedom. The money being in Confederate scrip, and steadily depreciating as the war went on, the poor fellow found when he come to purchase himself, that his mistress refused to sell him at the price previously fixed. But the commander of the troops around Camden,

A MISSOURIAN,

heard from this transaction that Jim Bragg had a large amount of money, and he determined to get it out of him. He was sent to the jail, and, while there, he gave the money to a negro unknown to himself to carry.

'Because,' he said, 'they mean to take this money from me, and I know your face, but not your name, so that I alone can get it back from you, and can truly say that I do not know the name of the person to whom I gave it.'

"Having failed to get the money from Jim Bragg, the military officer commanded that he be tied up and whipped. They gave him a terrible whipping, and he was brought back to our place and thrown on the ground, horribly cut up. After a little respite, he was told that unless he gave up that money he would be whipped to death. In due time they took him out again and tied him up, and the surgeons were present to see how much pain he could stand.

"They whipped him until these men said that another blow would be fatal.

"When he was brought back to our prison, his back looked like a liver which you buy at a butchers,—all blood and raw flesh. They threw him down in a puddle of water on the clay, and the remarks which were made by the white prisoners thrilled me with horror.

"Said one: 'They don't know how to whip a nigger down here. They'd just take a fellow like that, and mash him up a little, and it don't hurt him a bit.'

"Not one person made a feeling remark, except one of Quantrell's men, who exclaimed, as he looked at the negro lying there insensible:

"'Well, gentlemen, I want anybody that whips a man like that to have all the credit of it. It's nothing that I have any desire to claim.'

"One fellow, and he an Arkansan, said to the rest:

"'He's only shamming,—I'll bring him to.'

"He took some fire, and went up to the negro man, and put it to his naked feet. The poor fellow didn't even draw up his legs. Then this wretch, laughing meantime, and the rest of the prisoners looking on stolidly or amused, put a coal of fire on the poor fellow's ankle, so that it burned into the flesh, and we could smell the sickening savor through all that shed. The negro didn't move for some time, and then, opening his eyes for a moment, he said, in a pitiful way:

"'Dis poor nigger's most gone.'

"He died that night. I thought, when I saw him, of how the Southern people had denounced Mrs. Stowe's account of Legree, and his plantation on the Red River, and his treatment of his slaves. We were not many miles from the same part of the country, and here was a similar scene, which I saw with my own eyes.

"My friends outside, knowing the great danger I was in, worked hard to have me

BANISHED

from the State in order to save my life. At length, with inexpressible joy, I found that I was to be expelled from that inhospitable country.

"We were put together in a wagon with some other unfortunates, and sent 100 miles across the bottoms of the State to Gaine's Landing, on the Mississippi River. After eight years of labor in the State, we were poor and wretched; but when, at last, we stood under the American flag, we had nothing to regret, and thanked God that our lives were again cast in a Christian land, among institutions of mercy and enlightenment."

FINIS.

The above conversation was held with me one evening, soon after dinner, and partly written out by my own hand that evening, and the rest dictated next morning. GATH.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Julius Cæsar."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Kenilworth."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

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The Mandrake Pills clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that is stopping up the stomach and bowels, and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions. The Seaweed Tonic gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the diseased matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration; heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is, that they do not take proper care of themselves, and, by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the winter or early spring. They must not take cold, and, in my extended experience, I have found it best for consumptive people during the cold and damp weather to remain in a well ventilated room, and, with a thermometer, regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65 to 75 degrees, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature seems to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is therefore the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising with calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, what does and what does not agree with them.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach, and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves, and used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, March 18, 1873.

Col. H. D. Cook has been chosen President of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

The memorial of Missouri Democrats concerning Senator Bogy's alleged bribery was presented yesterday to the United States Senate.

The periodic proposition is made that the General Assembly meet in this city. An attempt was made, yesterday, to have a Committee appointed to prepare quarters here for an adjourned session, but it was not successful.

At a meeting of representatives of the farmers' associations of McLean County, held at Lexington, Saturday, the Legislature was unanimously asked to empower the Railroad Commissioners to pay all the legal expenses of the defendants in the trespass suits begun by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

Most of the Senators who spoke yesterday on the Caldwell case favored expulsion, the legal objection to declaring his election invalid seeming insuperable even to such a stern Senator as Bayard, of Delaware. Senator Sherman proposed that the subject should be closed by Wednesday, but no action was taken on the motion.

Canadian commerce continues to show the stimulative effects of confederation, which, in the first five years of the Dominion, doubled its trade. During the last fiscal year, the imports have risen to $107,709,116, an increase of $20,761,634 over the year before; its exports are $82,639,663, which is $8,466,045 more than those of 1871. Of this trade 32 per cent comes to this country. The public debt is $122,400,129. The revenue is $20,714,813, and the expenses $17,589,468. The Canadians have a low tariff, one result of which is seen in the prosperity of their ship-yards, which added last year 414 new vessels to their commercial marine.

Gov. Dix's letter to Mr. Tyng, stating his reasons for refusing to commute Foster's sentence has been published. He reviews the facts of the case, the conduct of the trial, and the decisions of the Courts, and answers the recent statement of the jurymen, that they thought their recommendation to mercy was equivalent to a commutation of the sentence, by refusing to inaugurate the precedent of allowing the after-revelations of the deliberations of a jury to annul their verdict. He finds nothing to command his executive clemency, and declines to break down the barriers of the law for the protection of human life.

With the exception of Mr. Fernando Wood, no member of Congress from New York City voted in favor of the salary steal, and two of its Representatives, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter and Mr. Roberts, refuse to receive the money. The action of the Massachusetts Congressmen is somewhat different. That State furnished all the New England votes that were given for the measure, and, while one of its representatives, Mr. Hoar, who did not vote in its favor, refuses, like Messrs. Potter and Roberts, to receive the additional pay, he does not, like them, return it to the Treasury, but assumes to give it to a local charity.

Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have been doing some wanton work in Missouri. In retaliation for the refusal of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad to discharge from their employ an engineer who was not a member of their order, the engineers withdrew from the service of the Company; and, not content with this exercise of their inalienable right in the disposal of their labor, they proceeded to run locomotives off the track, to tap water-tanks, to throw emery into the axle-boxes of running trains, and destroy whatever property of the Company they could lay their hands on, much as if they were English trades-unionists of the villainous Sheffield type. The police were found insufficient to quell the disorders, and two companies of militia have been called out by the Governor of the State.

For patient and skillful villainy, the frauds on the Bank of England, of which London papers give some scanty details, have perhaps never been surpassed. The gang counterfeited the commercial paper of several leading bankers, and their preparations covered not only the manufacture of different kinds of bank-note paper, with peculiar watermarks, and the forgery on some of the notes of half-a-dozen names, but also a course of legitimate transactions for months with the bank in order to gain a footing. They evidently meant to make a great haul, and nothing but so little a thing as the omission of a date prevented their achieving a calamitous success. As it is they got $400,000, of which $237,000 was in United States bonds. A similar, but much less extensive series of forgeries, was detected yesterday in New York, by which $36,000 were obtained on counterfeit bonds of the Wabash and the Fort Wayne Roads. These forgeries were discovered in the omission of the words "and Co." in an indorsement.

The Farmers' Club of Rock Island County, at their last meeting, adopted the following, among other resolutions:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested and instructed to use all honorable means to secure a repeal of the duties on lumber, salt, pig iron, iron and steel rails, and those articles which enter largely into the construction of lake and sea-going vessels and agricultural machinery.

This is not the first evidence that the farmers are getting their eyes open to the enormous robbery perpetrated upon them under the guise of protecting their industry, but it is the most decisive resolution they have adopted at any meeting. It is perfectly certain that the farmers have the right to exchange their products with those who are willing to pay the most for them, whether those persons live in Canada, or England, or Sweden, or Kamtchatka, subject only to such taxation as is imposed for revenue. This right has been denied them for many years. In order to resume the exercise of it, it is not necessary to trample upon the rights of any other persons, nor to make war upon the Judges of the Courts whom they have themselves elected expressly for their learning, impartiality, and fitness to interpret and administer the law. It is only necessary to pass a bill of a very few lines in Congress, which they can easily pass whenever they make up their minds to do so.

The Chicago produce markets were dull yesterday, and the majority were easier. Mess pork was quiet and 5c per brl lower, at $14.65@14.70 cash, and $14.95@15.00 seller May. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.80@7.85 cash, and $8.05@8.07½ seller May. Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 5⅛c for shoulders; 7¼@7⅜c for short ribs; 7⅜@7½c for short clear, and 9¼@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were nominally unchanged, at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive and easier, at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and 1½c lower, closing weak at $1.19⅝ seller the month; $1.20 seller April, and $1.24 seller May. Corn was less active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 31⅝@33¼c cash, and 35¾c seller May. Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c lower, at 26¼@26½c cash, and 26½c seller April. Rye was quiet and firm at 65c. Barley was more active, and firmer, closing at 70@70½c for regular No. 2 or seller April. Live hogs met with an active demand, and prices advanced 5@10c, or to $4.85@5.30 for poor to extra. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

The President has reappointed all the members of his Cabinet, except Mr. Boutwell, who has been elected to the Senate. For the Treasury he has selected Mr. William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, who has been Assistant Secretary, for several years, under Mr. Boutwell. The complete Cabinet is composed of:

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.
William W. Belknap, Secretary of War.
George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.
Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior.
William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.
John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General.
George H. Williams, Attorney-General.

Those who have expected a change in the Cabinet, and, indirectly therefrom, a change or modification of the policy of the last four years, will be disappointed. The appointment of Mr. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell, if it have any significance at all, means that the policy of the late Secretary is to be continued. It is but just, however, to both Mr. Boutwell and to Mr. Richardson, to state that it is now understood that the illegal expansion of the currency, in October last, by the reissue of a portion of the once retired greenbacks, took place during Mr. Boutwell's absence from Washington, and that Mr. Richardson performed the act, upon the order of the President. The Senate Committee, in their investigation, treated it as the act of the Assistant Secretary, and pointedly condemned it. There is nothing on record, however, to show that either Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Richardson opposed it. About the time of the Philadelphia Convention, in June last, there were strong declarations that the President, in the event of his re-election, would reconstruct his Cabinet, especially by the appointment of other persons to succeed Robeson and Creswell, whose official conduct had been the subject of investigation and public animadversion. The President has probably concluded that the election "vindicated" the Cabinet officers as effectually as himself.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, in commenting upon the circumstance that the Comptroller of the Treasury first refused to pass the warrant for the payment of the increased Congressional salaries, blames that officer for "the hypercritical and technical objections" which he raises upon every warrant that comes before him. We take it that the Comptroller could not ask for a higher compliment than what was here intended as censure. The duties of this official consist in the closeness and the accuracy with which he inspects every warrant presented to him. He has no more right to pass a warrant which he believes to be unauthorized by law than a bank-teller has to pay a check which he knows to have been forged. There is no power in the Government to force him to do it. He may be removed, it is true, and another appointed in his place who will consent to do it, or who may put a different construction upon the law. Such, indeed, the same correspondent intimates, would have been the fate of the present Comptroller if he had persisted in his determination not to approve the warrant for the retroactive Congressional grab. "Were he to attempt to stop the members from getting the pay, now that it is voted," says this correspondent, "his official head wouldn't be worth a rush-light at the next session; they would certainly remember him long enough to find a way to get rid of him." Such a statement is highly demoralizing in the cause of honesty, to say the least; and the worst of it is, that it is probably true.

THE CITY TAX BILL.

In the article concerning the collection of city taxes, as affected by the bill now before the Legislature, the floating debt of Chicago was misprinted *ten* and a half millions instead of two and a half millions, as is the fact. This debt of two and a half millions represents several items. 1. It represents about $500,000 of the unpaid taxes of 1869, '70, and '71, which the rich tax-fighters have thus far escaped paying, and the city authorities have been obliged to borrow money to meet the delinquency. 2. It includes $290,000 for judgments obtained against the city for deepening the canal, the cost of that work having exceeded the proceeds of the sale of the bonds issued by that amount. 3. It includes over $500,000 of deficiency in the revenue of 1871, caused by the reduction of taxes, after the fire, from 15 to 10 mills. The Common Council had made appropriations in 1871, covering the whole proceeds of a tax levy of 15 mills, and nearly all the amount had been expended, but none of the taxes to pay them had been collected. Immediately after the fire, the Council, in a panic, reduced the levy one-third, and then the Legislature allowed a rebate for property destroyed by fire. These reductions combined cut down the revenue of the city one-half. Even with the aid derived from the canal lien fund, the revenues collected from the 10-mill tax of 1871 proved insufficient to repay the obligations incurred previous to the fire and carry on the city after that calamity. This embarrassment was further aggravated by the professional tax-fighters, who refused to pay even the 10-mill tax, but resisted, and appealed from even that small assessment. The rest of the floating debt represents the amount the city has been obliged to borrow to pay the appropriations of 1872, in advance of the collection of the tax for 1872. The municipal year ends on the 1st of April, 1873, but not one-sixth part of the city taxes for 1872 have yet been paid. It is on the collection of this tax that the City Government depends for the means to pay the floating debt now outstanding, and to carry on the Government for the next twelve months. Unless House bill No. 19, is enacted by the Legislature, the unpaid taxes of 1872 cannot be collected, unless voluntarily paid, and it is this bill, on which the very existence and credit of the City of Chicago depend, that the tax-fighters and the Chicago *Times* are straining every nerve to defeat.

MORTON ON CALDWELL.

The case of Caldwell, now pending before the Senate of the United States, involves the decision, by that body, whether bribery, to secure an election as a Senator, in any way affects the validity of the election of the member. Fifty years ago, Mr. John Quincy Adams, in a report upon the case of Senator Smith, called attention to the fact that, while the Constitution provided the strictest rules and regulations governing the election of Senators by the State Legislatures, there was no provision by which an election once made could be recalled by the body making it. No matter how fraudulent may have been the proceeding, nor how deceived and mistaken the Legislature may have been in the character of the person elected, the Legislature was without a remedy. But the Constitution had provided a means whereby the Senate could protect itself not only against the presence of improper persons, but against those procuring elections by fraud, or where the Legislature should seek to force an unfit person upon the body; and this means was to be found in the power to judge of the elections of its members, and to expel whenever two-thirds should so determine. The case of Caldwell presents, for the first time in this country, the question whether bribery at the election of a Senator is a fact authorizing the Senate to declare the election void, or to warrant his expulsion. This question is more directly presented, because the substantial fact of the bribery is hardly denied,—indeed it is overwhelmingly established by proof. The defense rests upon four grounds: 1. That the proof does not show that enough members were bribed to change the result. 2. That the Senate has no right to inquire why members of the Legislature voted as they did vote, and that, the election being in all things conformable to law, is binding upon the Senate. 3. That the acts objected to took place before the election. 4. That bribery of members of the Legislature is not a statutory crime, under the laws of the United States, and cannot be punished.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, last week made a speech on this subject, which presents this matter in its true light. He claimed that, under the Constitution, the Senate, as the judge of the election of its members, has, in addition to deciding as to those qualifications and the formality of their certificates, full power to judge "whether the election was conducted according to law, and was free, or attended by circumstances that would make it invalid, such as bribery, fraud, or intimidation." Of this, we do not see how there can be any doubt. If the Senate is precluded by the certificate of election from inquiring whether there was a legal quorum of the Legislature present, or whether any members were coerced by violence, or fear, or were under arrest, or whether members were prevented from attending, or any other means whereby the freedom of the election was destroyed, then the officer who makes the certificate of election usurps the power of the Senate and becomes the judge of the election of a Senator. Does bribery affect the freedom of election? Upon this point Mr. Morton cited various and numerous authorities, from which we make the following selections:

> The great principle which lies at the foundation of all elective governments, and is essential, indeed, to the very idea of election, is, that the electors shall be free in the giving of their suffrages.
>
> Freedom of elections is violated by external violence, by which the electors are constrained, or by bribery, by which their will is corrupted; and in all cases where the electors are prevented in either of these ways from the free exercise of their right, the election will be void, without reference to the number of votes thereby affected.
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> The freedom of election may also be violated by corrupting the will of the electors by means of bribery, as well as by intimidating or preventing them by external violence from exercising the right of suffrage.
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> It (bribery) is an offense of so heinous a character and so utterly subversive of the freedom of election, that, when proved to have been practised, though in one instance only, and though a majority of unbribed voters remain, the election will be absolutely void.—*Cushing on Legislative Assemblies.*
>
> Bribery at an election is the creation, or the attempt to create, an undue influence over the disposition of suffrages by a lucrative consideration, or a voluntary subjection to such influence.—*Sheperd on Elections.*

This is the common law on bribery, and is wholly independent of any statutory provisions. All the statutes of England have been founded upon and carry out these principles. Any other law or rule would offer a premium on bribery in the election of Senators, by removing every possible power to punish it, or to remedy the fraud perpetrated by it.

It is admitted that the action of the Senate is final. There is no authority anywhere to review or reverse that action. So far as regards the election of its own members, its action is absolute law. Upon the point that the bribery, if proven, took place before Caldwell's election, and, therefore, before he passed within the jurisdiction of the Senate,—a point recently made in other cases—Mr. Morton thus convincingly and overwhelmingly spoke:

> To say that the Senate cannot expel a member for a cause arising before his election, when that cause was the very means of the election, and brought it about, seems to be very unreasonable, and is to say in effect that, if the crime has a favorable result, and the perpetrator of it enters upon the enjoyment of its fruits, he is by that very fact exonerated from any inquiry into its character, and protected in his guilty possession.
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> For example, suppose a man secretly procure the opposing candidate to be poisoned, and thus secure his election, and afterward the crime become known; or suppose he secretly procure his opponent to be kidnapped, and the sudden disappearance being unaccounted for, he thus obtain the election; or suppose he procure his opponent to be arrested upon false charges of crime, and thus, for the time being, disgrace him and break him down, and thus obtain his election; or suppose he procure his election by the most monstrous frauds, by intimidation, by gross bribery, by buying off the opposing candidates, or by other dishonorable and illegal means, and slip into the Senate before his offenses are discovered—shall it be said that the success of his crimes and their successful concealment for the time shall become their constitutional protection, and that he may hold on to the seat which he has thus illegally and fraudulently obtained?
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> It is admitted that the Senate may expel a member for a crime committed during his membership, although it has no connection with his official duties or his position of Senator, upon the ground that his presence in the Senate degrades the body, and that he has shown himself unworthy of public trust and unfit to be associated with honorable men. But do not all these reasons exist with equal force for expulsion where the crime was committed before admission to the Senate, but was not discovered until afterward?
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> It has been argued that, if the Legislature of a State elect a known criminal to the Senate of the United States, it is their business, and the State has a right to be represented by a criminal if she desires to be, and the Senate must receive whomever the State sends as Senator. I dissent from this doctrine. The Senate has a right to protect itself against the admission of a criminal, although the Legislature electing him was indifferent upon the subject, or chose him for that very reason. The propriety of exercising the power might be more doubtful if the criminality of the member were known at the time of his election, for it might be argued that the members of the Legislature did not believe the charge to be true, or that the offense was mitigated, or had since been condoned.

The legal defense of Caldwell, though it does not say so, conveys the intimation that, if the Senate could expel a man for an act committed before his election, some future Senate might hold Senators engaged in the Rebellion responsible, and perhaps it is this that gives rise to the statement that several Democratic Senators from the South have determined to vote to retain Caldwell in the Senate, though his election is, as Mr. Morton declared it to be, "the most flagrant case of bribery in the history of English or American politics."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND ITS NEW FREIGHT LINE.

The annual reports of the various officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the stockholders have just been published, and possess a public interest in two respects: First, the business of the road and its branches for the year; and, second, their relation to the general question of transportation. The earnings of the railroad and branches between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were $22,012,525,27; the expenses, $13,764,673.09, leaving net earnings, $8,247,852.18, an increase over 1871 of $3,292,688.42. The earnings of the Philadelphia & Erie were $3,980,752.87; expenses, $3,288,015.91; net earnings, $692,736.96. The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey were $8,266,226.80; expenses, $6,005,166.78; net earnings, $2,261,060,02. The earnings of the Philadelphia & Trenton and the United Railroads of New Jersey (already mentioned), Belvidere, Delaware, Railroad and Flemington Branch, and Delaware & Raritan Canal were $10,455,225; expenses, $7,685,595, leaving total net earnings of the railroads and canal $2,769,630. But, after deducting from this sum the interest on the bonds and guaranteed dividends to shareholders, the interest on the additional capital required to conduct the business of the roads, the amount of debt paid off, and other items, a deficit for the year on the New Jersey roads is shown of $224,289.34, which, added to the deficit of $930,238,23, which had accrued up to Jan. 1, 1872, makes a total deficit up to Jan. 1, 1873, of $1,154,527.57. The President of the road, however, justifies the deficit by the absolute necessity which exists for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing traffic of the line from the West destined to New York and the East. The revenues of all the lines operated by the Company are as follows, for the year 1872: Receipts, $36,688,503.36; expenses, $25,431,023.41; net profits, $11,257,479. From this sum, the following deductions are made: Dividends and taxes thereon, $4,711,497; interest, $434,145.95; leases, $135,056.34; payments to the State of Pennsylvania, $460,000 dividends; and interest paid on account of the United Railroads and canals of New Jersey, $3,121,357.42, leaving a balance of $2,395,423.24 on the operation of all lines between Pittsburgh and Jersey City. No report is made for the lesser lines west of Pittsburgh.

A large part of the President's report is devoted to the transportation question, two points in which are specially interesting. The first is an historical record of the Union Transportation Company, or Fast Freight Line, run in connection with the road. It appears that the introduction of the Fast Freight Line was only adopted as a measure of self-protection, after the failure of every effort to induce the railroads of New York to discontinue their employment. The Union Transportation Company was, therefore, organized, and its line has been managed at a profit to its stockholders. Since the railroad company has acquired control of its extended Western connections, east of the Mississippi, and removed the obstructions that interrupted a free flow of traffic over the railway from the trade centres of the West to those of the East, the mission of the Transportation Company has been fulfilled, and the "Pennsylvania Company," not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has now made arrangements for the transfer of the property and franchises of the Union Transportation Company to itself, in consideration of $3,000,000 of the common stock of the Company at par.

The second point in the transportation matter is one which will specially interest farmers. The report states that the extent of the Western connections, and the rapid increase of the local and through tonnage of the road, has not only pressed upon the Company the necessity of increasing its facilities by the laying of additional tracks, but it has also pointed out the necessity of an additional line across the mountains that separate the waters of the Mississippi Valley from those of the Atlantic, to be built specially for freight and designed for cheap transportation, at slow rates of speed. Not only has the necessity for such a line been indicated, but the Company has already acted upon the necessity, and has commenced its construction. The President says: "This line has no gradients against the traffic exceeding a rise of three-tenths in a hundred, or less than 16 feet in a mile, on straight lines—reduced proportionately on curves. Its route abounds through its whole extent with cheap fuel, consisting of varieties of bituminous coal in unusually thick beds, embracing the best coking coals for iron-smelting, blacksmith, gas coals, and cannel coal,—the latter being the most accessible of that variety to the Eastern markets." This important route, to be known as the "Low-Grade Line," is in rapid progress of construction, and will be open for use this year or early next spring. "When completed," the report says, "and its connections made with the West, it will be possible for freights to be carried *at much cheaper rates than they can be conveyed by any of the proposed canals between the Mississippi Valley and the East.*" If this is a correct statement, it is a very material step towards the solution of the transportation question.

The *expose* made in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, of the systematic manner in which the county is swindled on the bail bonds that are accepted on criminal charges, is of a character to attract attention. It showed that, out of $19,032.95 of bonds given since the fire and forfeited, only one bond of $206.35 had been satisfied, while bonds representing $9,952.45 had been returned by the Sheriff with the indorsement: "No property found." The balance, amounting to $9,080.50, promises no better return. Out of thirty-seven recognizances but one, for a small sum, has been collected. It is represented that the most frequent way of swindling on bail-bonds is for the man who proposes to go the bail to acquire a sufficient amount of property for the purpose, to make affidavit to the possession, and then to turn around and convey the property to some other party,—probably the one from whom he received it for temporary use. This practice indicates that the law requiring bail is defective. A bail-bond, to be good, should be a lien on sufficient property to cover the amount of the recognizance. If not, it is evidently useless to require that the bailor shall be possessed of property, since he can immediately transfer it, and thus relieve himself, and prohibit the county from the collection of the bond. Bail-bonds in criminal cases should, in their very nature, be regarded differently from other bonds of a commercial character. The defect of the law, however, does not release the State's Attorney, the Justices of the Peace, and the other officials who accept bonds, from blame for such glaring and systematic swindles as the records show. In the absence of any lien upon the property, the character of the individual offering bail should be the first consideration. We can only conclude, therefore, that the responsible officers are very bad judges of human nature, or else pay little attention to the subject, when only one forfeited recognizance is collected out of thirty-seven, and only $206 out of nearly $20,000. The loss to the county is by no means the most serious aspect of the swindle that is thus tolerated. It affords a ready means for the escape of criminals, who only need sufficient money to engage the services of a professional bondsman to insure their escape from trial and punishment. The showing is scandalous, and the officials which it implicates will do well to redeem themselves.

In an article on the late Congressional exhibitions of disregard for public sentiment, the *Nation* points out that the idea of political responsibility as an accompaniment of political power seems to have lost its force. "In the earlier days of the country," says the *Nation*, "political parties were held to strict accountability for the action of their agents, whether those agents were Congressmen or Presidents, Legislators, or Governors, and this sense of accountability pervaded the masses as well as the representatives." There is no reason why this should not be the case now as well as in any former period of our history. For the past few years the country has been more generally and supinely under the control of a political party than ever before. The people have been instructed that their welfare depended upon maintaining the Republican party in power. The party itself has been urged as the great imperative necessity of the country's prosperity. Leaders and members who have dared to assume independent positions on certain matters have been formally read out and variously denounced as traitors and dangerous men. The dictum of Congress or the President has been regarded as mandatory on all who claimed membership in the party. Even United States Judges have been found who would stoop from their judicial altitude to further the party policy. The whip has been flourished over every recalcitrant, and, very generally, with success. No party has ever before kept its organization so compact, or under such absolute discipline. It has an entity of its own, which it protrudes upon every possible occasion, and it proclaims itself as the savior of the country and the incarnation of all good things and just. If, then, the party assimilates to its own credit all the good it has accomplished, it cannot shirk the responsibility for its errors or crimes. Mr. Cragin admitted as much when he announced in the Senate that the passage of the Salary bill would cost the party the States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. So it should. A party with more than two-thirds majority in Congress is clearly responsible for every robbery of the Treasury, every fraud upon the people, and every Federal aggression that is perpetrated under the cover of legislative authority.

The absurdity of undertaking to legislate upon matters about which a State Legislature has failed to inform itself fully, is illustrated by a recent Railway Tariff bill introduced into the Iowa Senate, which barely escaped becoming a law. The bill was introduced for the purpose of decreasing the rates of freight, but the Jefferson (Iowa) *Bee* now shows that it would have increased these rates about 33 per cent if it had passed. The Iowa Legislature can make laws for the State of Iowa alone, and cannot extend its jurisdiction beyond that portion of a railroad which lies within its own borders. Taking Jefferson as the shipping point, with Chicago as its market, it was found that the Northwestern Railroad would be governed by the State tariff only so far as Clinton, on the border. From Clinton to Chicago it would then follow the local rates, whereas now the shippers have the advantage of through rates from Jefferson to Chicago. A car-load of wheat of 10 tons, by through rates, now costs $70 from Jefferson to Chicago. Under the proposed Tariff bill, the rate would have been $46 from Jefferson to Clinton, and, by local rates, $50 from Clinton to Chicago, making the transportation of the same amount of grain cost $96, or $26 more than the present rates. There would be an increase of $36 per car on other grains; $30 per car on cattle and hogs; $30 per car on horses; $19 per car on sheep; and a proportionate increase on the other articles of ordinary freight. It is no wonder that the Iowa people are now congratulating themselves that their "Low Tariff bill" did not pass. The experience should be of benefit to the other Legislatures that have railroad charges under consideration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is out in another manifesto, which she has directed this time to President Grant, but has also generously published to the world. Mrs. Stanton has been looking up the records, and finds that the Philadelphia Convention promised "a respectful consideration of the rights of women." She has waited in vain for anything that looked like a fulfillment of this promise, but her last hope failed her with the appearance of President Grant's inaugural. She therefore calls him to task, in her own peculiar and vigorous style, because he spoke words of comfort, and gave generous pledges to three classes of oppressed citizens,—the laborers, negroes, and Indians,—and entirely ignored "20,000,000" disfranchised women, who are classed in all the State Constitutions with idiots, lunatics, paupers, and criminals." Mrs. Stanton should also turn her attention to the Massachusetts Legislature, which has just refused to listen to a resolution providing that women may have the right to vote and hold office the same as the men. The Massachusetts Legislature is of a political complexion that should also have been guided by the promises and pledges of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Committee on Cities in the New York Legislature has introduced a bill providing that the statutes and laws, in which the words "strong or spirituous liquors" or "intoxicating liquors" occur, shall be held not to include lager beer, except in those provisions requiring a payment for license. As may be well conceived, the resolution is causing considerable excitement throughout the State; there is commotion among the churches, and temperance meetings are called to consider the matter. Nevertheless, the discussion of the proposition in the New York Legislature would furnish an excellent opportunity for the introduction of competent evidence as to the proportion of alcoholic spirits which lager beer contains; the general effect of this beverage on the class of people who use it; the amount of intoxication it produces, and the amount of intoxication which it prevents as a substitute for liquors. It is a question worthy of consideration whether lager beer and pure native wines should not bear a place separate from the general classification of intoxicating liquors.

The sales of sewing-machines during the year 1872 amounted to the extraordinary number of 851,736, divided among twenty-one companies. Three of these companies alone,—the Singer, Howe, and Wheeler & Wilson,—sold 538,846, the profits upon which are simply enormous. The high prices which are charged for sewing-machines grows out of the fact that three or four of the leading companies have combined, and refuse to give the later inventions the right to use the patented feed movement which is essential to the success of machines,—even in consideration of the payment of royalty,—unless they agree to sell at a rate not less than $60. This accounts for the fact that, in the face of unusual competition and with twenty-one different machines in the market, it is impossible to buy a machine for less than $60, which only costs about $15 to make.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* calls attention to the fact that just as St. Louis, after the great fire, sought in every manner to divert trade from Chicago, even in the hour of her affliction, but failed, so New York sought to get the advantage of Boston in a similar manner after the fire in the latter city, and also failed. In this connection, the Boston *Globe* presents an exhibit of the commerce of that city which is very encouraging. The imports for March, 1873, amount to $5,027,725, against $4,570,828 for March, 1872. The average weekly value of the imports since January, 1873, is $1,292,274, while the grand total value of the foreign imports from March 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, is $73,668,875, against $61,716,068 from March, 1871, to March, 1872.

The English army estimates, which have just been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of War, reduces the total number of men in the regular forces from 133,649 to 128,968, and the estimates from £14,824,500 to £14,416,000. Of this sum, the Control Establishments and Services of the Army will take £5,900,989, these departments supplying the army with provisions, forage, fuel, clothing, arms, and transportation. The estimate for provisions and forage is materially increased, owing to the advance of prices, but the supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike stores will be less costly than last year.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There are a good many Congressmen who have not (yet) drawn their increased pay, and some of them are telling the folks at home that they "have not drawn it." But the amount undrawn stands to their credit, and will be available to themselves or to their heirs at any time, even for years to come, until the account is actually closed by a receipt for the money. The honest way is to draw the increased dividend, and reconvert it into the National Treasury. The dishonest way is to say, "I have not drawn it," and then to quietly pocket it hereafter.

—Washington correspondents with a genius for figures assure us that if *all* the jobs had got through, the Treasury would have been out a little matter of $624,500,000.

—The Federal patronage in California has been "placed where it will do the most good" for George C. Gorham, now Secretary of the United States Senate, who aspires to a seat in the next Senate, vice Casserly. The railroad interest wants Gorham in the Senate.

—There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Richardson does not now, as heretofore, sustain the legality and policy of Mr. Boutwell's action. Were he once installed in the Treasury office, the commercial and financial interests of the country would be, as they have been for months, at the mercy of one man, exercising at his own discretion enormous powers which were never intentionally conferred upon him by Congress. The situation of the country in this regard has for months been a curious illustration of the odious and dangerous despotism which can exist under purely republican forms. The illustration is more instructive than pleasing.—*New York Times.*

—Judge Durell, having muzzled the voice of the New Orleans *Times*, now threatens to muzzle the *Picayune*, which paper says:

> It remains to be seen whether their assault upon the independence of the *Picayune* will prove alike successful. We shall defend it with all the energy of our nature; and, with the sympathy and support of that people, in whose interests alone have we acted, we fear not the result, even though the *Times* adds its feeble influence to that of the array of advocates who have undertaken the cause of despotism.

—Henry Howard, of Coventry, the Republican nominee for Governor of Rhode Island, is a comparatively young man, largely identified with manufacturing interests. He was nominated after a struggle in the Convention,—the other aspirants being Henry Lippett, George H. Corliss, Amos D. Smith, Rowland Hazard, and Gov. Seth Padelford.

—The State funds of Minnesota, accounted into the keeping of E. W. Dike, Treasurer ad interim, amount to $173,044 in cash-deposits and $856,800 in trust investments. The Treasurer will be unable to pay out any money, however, until the deposits of the Treasury have been placed according to law, which cannot be before the 28th inst.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* says:

> Congressmen Read, Lewis, Winchester, and Crossland, met in this city a day or two since, to determine what disposition should be made of their extra pay. Rumor says they were divided, two and two, between two of the most prominent of our Protestant charities, and there are wicked people who say they will remain divided, it having been agreed that no disposition of the amount can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the four!

—Six of the members of Congress from this State (Iowa) are properly credited with having voted against the steal of extra compensation to Congressmen. We have not heard that any one of them has refused to participate in the theft. If there be any any, we are ready to give him the proper credit. Otherwise, voting against the steal and then participating in it will not be much to the credit of our Congressmen.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—Thanks to the stupid blunder of a clerk, the original $25,000 appropriation for the President's pay, was not taken out of the bill when Butler's steal was put in. The result is, that Gen. Grant is entitled, under the law, to $75,000 per annum. He assured the Enrolling Committee, however, that he would not take advantage of the oversight, but would leave the extra $25,000 in the Treasury, subject to the action of Congress at the next session,—a very proper and creditable resolution.

—Honesty is the best politics, just now.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Wheeling *Register* has found the right pronunciation at last—*Mob-o'-liars.*

—The character of the last, as well as of the present, Congress has been compromised in this matter; and it is the more to be regretted because just now things manly, pure, and of good report seem not to be held in high esteem in that body.—*Camden (N. J.) Press.*

—The masses, through the machinations of professional politicians, are led like sheep to the shambles, and yet foot the bills for extravagant appropriations to support in splendor their leaders.—*Clarinda (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The time-honored wire-pullers are sadly demoralized in the presence of the great awakening among our farmers. They see clearly that, if this agitation continues, one of two things must ensue: either the bummers must perish, or they must control the movement.—*Le Mars (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—The farmers of Kane County would be astonished to learn that one of the leading "organizers" of the anti-railroad movement has a thorough understanding with the railway interests; that it is his duty to throw cold water upon the movement when needed, and distract when it is needed, etc. Watch and see.—*Elgin (Ill.) Gazette.*

—That there was a regular system of piratical lobbying at the late session at Lincoln [Nebraska], is shown on all hands. The mutilation of the criminal code, the failure to sign the city charter by Senator Gwyer, and the reckless trading of votes on all measures, tell a story that cannot be misunderstood by the people.—*Omaha Herald.*

—A most reprehensible longing for a fight is thus displayed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "Massachusetts wrongs the country by not sending William Lloyd Garrison to Congress. He ought particularly to be in the next Congress as a match for Mr. Alexander H. Stephens. Garrison is still abolishing slavery, and Stephens is yet talking about sovereign States. If hidden away together, they would be of great use in irritating each other."

—Farmers should remember that at the last election they refused to believe there was anything "rotten in Denmark," and stuck to "the party," without any regard to their own interests. We don't know but they are rightly served for refusing to exercise their own good sense and judgment, instead of submitting to the dictation of party leaders.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—John G. Whittier, New England's favorite poet, one of the pioneers of anti-slavery, makes this remarkable admission concerning the corruption of the Administration in a recent letter concerning Sumner's opposition to the present Administration:

> He felt the atmosphere about him thick and foul with corruption, and bribery, and greed; he saw the Treasury ringed about like Saturn with unscrupulous combinations and corporations, and it is to be regretted more than wondered at, if he struck out wildly in his indignation, and that his blows fell sometimes upon the wrong object.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* is quite encouraged by the New Hampshire election, which, it says, is "a substantial and gratifying triumph" of the Republican party. It is in Albany, then, that the missionary who "gets back his hat" returns thanks for a "substantial and gratifying" collection.—*New York Tribune.*

—Some indiscreet antiquarian has dug up the following extract from an inaugural address delivered eighty-four years ago:

> To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and, being still under the impression which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department.

This does not correspond very well with Grant's recent blowing of his own trumpet, and signing a bill to increase his own salary; but, if the comparison be odious, so much the worse—our Radical friends would say—for Washington.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—At the Hartford (Ct.) Republican Convention, Gen. Pratt variously alluded to a distinguished Massachusetts Congressman as a "thief," "coward," "scoundrel," "villain," and "Beast Butler."

—A recent through train to San Francisco contained eighty-one persons riding on free passes, costing the Company $9,000. Three thousand free passes are worth, at the usual rates, $336,000. Thus it is seen that members of Congress have profited largely from their liberality to the Company at the country's expense. The mutual interchange of benefits and courtesies has been somewhat inequitable. What Congress gave to the Company came out of the pockets of the people; what the Company gave to Congress went into the pockets of the members.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—What a rising of the gorge would follow an exposure of the whole system of legislation, of which this is but a sample? Bah! it sickens one to think of it.—*Glenwood (Iowa) Journal.*

—In the olden times, when a man had a lawsuit, he used to hire a lawyer; now he has to hire a Judge.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Foundered at Sea.

BOSTON, March 17.—The propeller Grace Irving, which left here on Sunday for New Bedford, where she had been bought, was seen to founder off Duxbury, Mass., yesterday afternoon. She sunk so quickly that none of the persons on board had time to save themselves. The persons on board were from New Bedford. One of the new owners was the Hon. James Ritchie, of this city, and he is supposed to have been on board at the time.

Michigan Liberals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 17.—At Mason, to-day, delegates were chosen from Ingham County, Liberal-Democrat, to the State Nominating Convention for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University. The delegates were Hon. F. S. Fitch, Lucian Reed, Judge A. N. Hart, and Geo. P. Sanford.

Euthanasia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—Charles Hunt, a well-known tobacconist of this city, committed suicide this morning at his store, by shooting himself with a pistol. The supposed cause is financial troubles.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Synopsis of Another Railroad Freight Bill Introduced in the House.

Adverse Vote on a Proposition to Hold an Adjourned Session in Chicago.

Little Business Transacted in Either House Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMBERS ABSENT.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.—The House had seventy-eight members, two more than a quorum, this morning, but the Senate could muster but twenty-one gentlemen who were earning their daily stipend. The names of those present contained in the regular proceedings should be critically examined, and constituents should remember that the names not on the list were not responded to when called. The House went on with business, but the Senate thought it would hardly do to pretend to legislate without a quorum, and adjourned until 11 o'clock, hoping that the train from the east would fill up a quorum. The train failed to do so, and the morning was fooled away on a call of the House and arresting Senators who were in town but not in their seats. Very important measures will be acted upon next Wednesday, when all the members of both Houses should be here to vote. It will require a full house to pass the Judicial Apportionment bill with the emergency clause. The same is true of other bills.

RAILROAD FREIGHT BILL.

Mr. Hildrup introduced a freight bill this morning, which, he claims, is a new theory, without complicated machinery, to determine conclusively what rates of freight of the different railroads in the State are unreasonable, and to impose fines and penalties for demanding, charging, or collecting such unreasonable rates.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission are authorized to examine the schedule of the respective railroads, at any time. And whenever they shall find certain rates to be unreasonable, they shall so notify such corporation, and require it to modify such unreasonable rates, and the same shall be modified within twenty days, in which case the modified rates shall receive the written approval of said Commission. If any railroad corporation shall not modify said unapproved rates within twenty days, the Commission shall apply to any Circuit Court, in any county through which such road runs, for an order to show cause why such unapproved rates should not be reduced. A hearing shall be had before the Court upon petition, in the name of the people, at the relation of the Commission. Pleading in the cause shall conform as near as may be to pleading in equity. The cause shall have the preference to all other business, and shall be tried by a jury. The verdict of the jury shall be conclusive that such unapproved rates are unreasonable. The cause may be appealed by either party within thirty days. The decree shall embody said unreasonable rates, and they shall be observed by the corporation for one year from date of decree. This prescribes the freight rates by schedule for the entire road.

If the corporation refuses or neglects to abide by the schedule, the Court may issue attachment for contempt and impose a fine of not less than $100 for each offense. The party who has paid any rate adjudged unreasonable, may recover back three-fold the amount paid and an attorney fee of $50.

The printed reports of the Commission shall be prima facie evidence of the statements therein contained.

An emergency clause is attached to the bill. The bill contains seven sections, and is simple, complete, and certain in theory and results, and, eventually, the Commission and corporations will work together, and mutually agree upon a schedule of freight rates that will afford a fair remuneration to the railroads and reasonable and just to the public, without litigation.

THE JAY GOULD BILL.

House bill No. 187, introduced some time ago by Mr. Walker, of Hamilton, being entitled "An act to provide for the mode of electing Directors of incorporated companies," was referred to the Railroad Committee, where it lay unconsidered until a few days since, when Mr. Walker asked the Chairman of the Committee to let him have it, and the Chairman did so. Of course Mr. Walker had no right to withdraw it from the Committee without the consent of the House. He states that to repeal the classification act was his intention in introducing the bill. That would do away with the one, two, and three years terms of Directors of railroad companies, and allow of the election of entire boards at the next annual elections, the minority of the stock being represented by a minority on the Board on the principle of minority representation, as provided in the Constitution. This is what is generally known as the "Jay Gould bill," and is claimed to be in the interest of Wall street speculators who desire to get control of the Northwestern Railroad by electing a majority of the Directors, which they cannot do at one "fell swoop" while the classification act is in force. It would take three years, a slow operation for Wall street. A similar bill was beaten last year. Mr. Walker states that he does not know whether he will press the bill before the House. He may, and then again he may not.

THE PROPOSED ADJOURNED SESSION.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution stating that the State House is unhealthy (which nobody will deny), that very likely there will be an adjourned session (about the propriety of which there is a reasonable doubt), that it would be a good thing to hold said adjourned session in Chicago (about which there is a difference of opinion), providing for a committee of five Representatives and three Senators to go to Chicago on a prospecting expedition and find out what accommodation that city could furnish the General Assembly, and to inquire into the legality of carting the capital around the State. There were 33 yeas and 49 nays, showing a disinclination to leave this town without its place of amusement, so that if there is to be an adjourned session it will probably be held here. In that case, it might be well to secure more commodious quarters for the House and allow the Senate to occupy the chamber where the House now meets. There being but fifty-one Senators, it would give them ample space to move about and breathe in an atmosphere of moderate purity. In any case, the basement of the building should be thoroughly cleansed. About the necessity of an adjourned session there are a variety of views. The farmers believe they should meet so as to remedy any mistakes made in the railroad laws to be passed at the present session. They have nothing to do on their farms during winter, and $5 a day is not to be sneezed at when corn is selling at 30 cents a bushel. So the farmers are in favor of coming back. Many of the lawyers, too, would like to continue the exercise of their lungs in the State Debating Society, and Mr. Hurd is very much in favor of returning so that the revision may proceed, even at a cost of a quarter of a million. It is doubtful if the revision is essential just now at that price. That is about all there is to consider at another session. The indispensable measures, the judicial apportionment, the appropriations, and a few railroad laws,—the simpler the better,—will be passed before this session closes, and after that there will be nothing of vital importance left undone. Up to this morning there were introduced, in the two houses, the appalling number of 875 bills,—enough to ruin any people. Fortunately, not one-tenth of them will pass. All that can be useful may be disposed of in three weeks, and then the General Assembly should adjourn sine die. If that happens, the people should be very grateful.

MUNICIPAL DONATIONS TO THE STATE.

Mr. Hoiles offered a resolution to the effect that by a recent decision of the Supreme Court the acts of the Legislature authorizing municipal corporations to make donations for the State Reform School were declared unconstitutional, the opinion expressed that such donations were degrading to the dignity of the State, the bonds issued for such donations declared to be void, that several of the State institutions were affected by the decision, because their location and erection were secured by similiar donations, for all of which reasons a Committee of three Senators and five Representatives should be appointed to investigate the matter and report to what extent the State was affected by the decision. The resolution was adopted. The decision referred to is believed to relieve all places that have donated money or land to secure the location of State institutions from all liability therefor, and to invalidate the State-House bond requiring citizens of Springfield to give four additional acres to the State. In future the State will have to pay the value of lands and erect its own buildings, and public institutions will not be put up to the highest bidder.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

A bill repealing the acts providing for official reporters in the Courts of Cook County was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and the House ordered it to a second reading. The County Commissioners, by refusing to pay the bills of the reporters, virtually repealed the acts creating them, and, as the acts are void, it is as well to wipe them off the statute books.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider a resolution by Mr. Casey, contemplating a sine die adjournment on April 8. It went over under the rules. The afternoon was spent in a vain effort to raise a quorum.

CONTEMPT CASES.

The House Judiciary Committee had an unruly session this evening, on Bradwell's bill limiting the powers of courts in contempt cases. It was taken up in the absence of many of its opponents, when Connolly and Orendorff broke a quorum by leaving. Another member entered, and saved the quorum, when the Chairman was instructed to report the bill back with a recommendation that it do pass. There are eight for and eight against it, leaving the casting vote to Mr. Quinn, who is absent. Probably he will vote against it, making a majority. In any case there will be a minority report, and the fight, which is tinged with bitterness, will be transferred to the House.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.

The Senate met at 9:30 a. m., Senator WILLIAMSON in the chair.

Mr. WAITE moved to dispense with the roll-call until 11 o'clock.

NO QUORUM.

On motion of Mr. CASEY, the rules were suspended to take up Senate bills on a second reading.

Senate bill 158 was read, when Mr. PALMER moved a call of the Senate, and upon the motion the yeas and nays were demanded, the vote resulting, yeas, 19; nays, 2, no quorum voting.

Those present were Messrs. Baldwin, Brooks, Burke, Canfield, Casey, Crews, Ferrell, Green, Hampton, Jacobs, Palmer, Patterson, Reynolds, Sanford, Shepard, Steele, Waite, Ware, Warren, Whiting, and Williamson.

Afterwards appeared Messrs. Starne, Gundlach, Thompson, Archer, and Voris.

A motion to adjourn was lost. A recess was taken until 11 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the roll was called, showing 24 Senators present. A call of the Senate was ordered, and the President was directed to send for absentees.

Senator Gundlach was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

During the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Senator Whiting appeared and took his seat. The Sergeant-at-Arms subsequently appeared with Senator Voris in custody.

Senator PALMER moved that Mr. Voris be brought before the bar of the Senate, and moved the previous question.

The yeas and nays were demanded, the vote resulting, yeas, 6; nays, 19, no quorum voting, and previous question was not ordered.

On motion, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, Senator Voris having satisfactorily accounted for his absence.

A roll-call showed 26 Senators, a quorum, present.

Senator CASEY, by consent, offered a resolution providing for an adjournment of the Assembly sine die on April 8 next, at noon, and asked that it be made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution, and it was laid over under the rules.

The rules were suspended, and Senate bill No. 79 was read a second time, and a motion to adjourn was lost—Yeas, 1; nays, 20—no quorum voting.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at half-past 2.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate bills on a second reading were considered was carried by a suspension of the rules.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Bills on a first reading were taken up, read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

They were Senate bills Nos. 321, 326, 338, 165, 337, 341, 342, and 325, appropriating various sums to public institutions.

SECOND READING.

Under a further suspension of the rules, they were read a second time, together with bills 65, 307, 273, 315, 313, 263, 257, 180, 289, 179, 271, 226, 45, 312, 215, 292, 291, 293, 346, 347, 318, 317.

A call of the House was ordered.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. HILDRUP—To determine conclusively what rates of freight-tariff charged on railroads in this State are unreasonable. Referred to the Committee on Railroads, and 500 copies ordered printed.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. BRADWELL moved a call of the House. The call was ordered, and showed 78 members present, as follows: Messrs. Alelexander (of Crawford), Anderson, Armstrong (of Grundy), Bishop (of Edgar), Bocock, Booth, Bradwell, Branson, Collins, Connolly, Cronkrite, Darnell, Davis, Dement, Dewey, Dresser, Dunham, Efner, Ferrier, Flanders, Forth, Freeman, Graham, Grant, Gridley, Hart, Harvey, Henry, Herrington, Hite (of Madison), Hildrup, Hoiles, Hopkins, Jaquess, Jackson, James, Johnston, Jones, Lane (of Hancock), Lemma, Lietze, Mann, Marsh, Massie, McPherran, Middlecoff, Moore (Marshal), Moore (Adams), Moose, Mulvane, Neville, Nulton, Oberly, Orendorff, Penfield, Pinnell, Plowman, Pollock, Ramey, Rice, Rountree, Savage, Sawyer, Scott, Senne, Shaw, Snow, Starr, Stewart (Winnebago), Stewart (McLean), Thomas, Thornton, Walker, Washburn, Wayman, Webster, Wood, Mr. Speaker.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. HOILES offered a resolution providing for a joint committee to investigate and report to what extent the interests of the State are affected by the late decision of the Supreme Court in regard to donations to secure the location of State institutions. Adopted.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy)—To amend an act extending the jurisdiction of County Courts.

ADJOURNED SESSION AT CHICAGO.

Mr. RICE offered a resolution reciting the unhealthfulness and unfitness of the present Capitol Building, and providing for the appointment of a joint committee to visit Chicago and learn what facilities may be offered there for holding an adjourned session of the Legislature next fall or winter. The yeas and nays were called. Lost—yeas, 33; nays, 49.

Mr. OBERLY entered a motion to reconsider.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to lay the motion on the table.

The subject was postponed.

ROAD LAW.

The House bill in relation to roads in counties not under township organization was read a second time.

Mr. BRANSON moved to recommit. Carried.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. MOORE (Marshall)—To amend the act to incorporate township mutual fire insurance companies.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the bill in relation to the appointment of official reporters in Cook County Courts. Also, in favor of the bill providing for diverting money raised for certain purposes to other uses. Also, in favor of the bill in relation to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of the House bill in regard to special elections.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Senate bill 73, amending Chapter 30, of Revised Statutes, entitled "Criminal Jurisprudence." Ordered to third reading.

Senate bill 77, to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance policies. Referred to the Insurance Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was presented from an organization of farmers in Champaign County supporting Hildrup's Railroad bill, and condemning the action of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in the prosecution of certain citizens of said county. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

New bills—By Mr. JACKSON—To amend the act in regard to the health and safety of coal miners; also, a bill to amend the act in regard to pleadings.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

House bill 366, to amend the act creating a Department of Agriculture, was read a second time, and, pending the consideration of amendments, the House adjourned.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

BOSTON, March 17.—The first meeting of the creditors of Bowles Brothers & Co. was held in the United States Court House this morning, before the Register in Bankruptcy. There was a large attendance of creditors and attorneys from Boston, New York, Providence, St. Louis, and other cities, representing about $150,000. Henry J. Stevens, of Boston, was elected Assignee. To-morrow an adjourned meeting of Nathan Appleton's creditors will be held, and steps taken to try and make him a partner of Bowles Brothers & Co.

THE COUNCIL.

The Ordinance Requiring the Removal of Railroad Tracks from Ashland Avenue Vetoed.

Petitions and Communications Received---Orders Promulgated---Reports of Committees Considered.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. Woodward in the Chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

ASHLAND AVENUE RAILROAD TRACKS.

The Mayor returned, vetoed, the ordinance directing the Union Rolling Mill Company to remove all its tracks on or across Ashland avenue. In his opinion it was too sweeping, and, perhaps, adopted without full knowledge of the facts. It asked more than the Rolling Mill Company could legally do, since one of the tracks did not belong to it, but to the Alton & St. Louis Railroad which obtained the right of way before that territory was annexed to the city. Whether they were legally there, was an open question. If the Council insisted on removing both tracks, the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, should be joined with the Rolling Mill Company. The second track was illegally put down and should be removed.

The order was reconsidered and it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for extending Auburn street, for laying water-pipe on Fulton to Fairfield avenue, for opening Fairfield avenue and Washtenaw street from Kinzie to Lake street, for a sewer on Alexander street from Wentworth avenue to Archer avenue; for a sidewalk on the south side of Geneva street, from Western to Grand avenue; for a sewer in Deering, from Archer avenue to Thirty-first street; for sewers in Dayton and Willow streets, Sheffield avenue, Elizabeth, Hunt, Rucker, and Lake, from Halsted to Centre avenue; for water pipe in Lessing, from Chicago avenue to front street; in Twenty-second, from Paulina to Wood, and Twenty-first, from Campbell avenue to Leavitt; for the removal of the Babcock Extinguisher from the corner of Archer avenue and Deering street, and the substitution of a steam fire engine; for curbing and filling Rucker street, from Chicago to Milwaukee avenues; and for opening Henry street, from Morgan to Waller, and for a sewer in North avenue.

ORDERS.

The Board of Police was ordered to provide the estimates for buying a lot for an engine-house at the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare ordinances for a sidewalk on the east side of South Park avenue, from Clybourn to Fullerton avenues; to put in water-mains in Thirtieth, from Buddan to Stewart; Twenty-fifth, from Buddan to Stewart; and Garibaldi, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth; to build a sewer in Hill, from Franklin to Sedgwick; to report an ordinance for opening Elm street.

The Board of Education was requested to report what steps had been taken to build a school-house at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street.

A preamble and resolution directing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road to remove its tracks from those of the C., C. & I. C. tracks north to the city limits, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

CITY PROPERTY.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Mayor and Comptroller to report the location and area of all property owned by the city now used for public purposes, and whether there is some which is not in use and had not better be sold, thereby producing something for the city.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances to vacate the nine foot alley in the east half of Block 46, Kinzie's Addition, to curb and fill West Fourteenth street, from Steward to Centre avenue, and to change the name of Polk street to Eighth avenue, which were all referred. The Board also submitted the reports of the Commissioners to estimate for having Clinton, from Van Buren to Harrison; Blue Island avenue, from Twelfth to Rebecca streets; Newberry avenue, from Taylor to Twelfth streets; Silver street, from Harrison to Gurley; Jefferson street, from Van Buren to Harrison; and curbing Foster street, from Harrison to Polk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ordinance for opening Dearborn street to Fourteenth was passed.

The order directing the Board of Public Works to allow property-owners on North Water street to fill it to grade was referred to the Board of Public Works, to report what the grade was.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., in relation to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was postponed two weeks.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported an ordinance providing for prorating all licenses, except liquor licenses, which was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to ascertain the amount which Ald. Schaffner had talked in excess of his share, and report an ordinance preventing his talking until the others had caught up with him, submitted a majority and minority report. The latter, signed by Ald. Schaffner, takes the ground that the legislation proposed is unconstitutional. The former states that, as far as can be ascertained, Ald. Schaffner has talked, since last July, thirty-six hours more than any other Alderman. Viewing with natural alarm this tendency to the concentration of all the talking in one man, they submit a rule, directing that Ald. Schaffner shall not be allowed to speak, and shall not be recognized by the Chair, unless he wants to move to adjourn, except the written consent of all the other members of the Council be previously obtained and handed to the clerk.

On motion of Ald. Schaffner, the report was laid over, and ordered published.

GAS.

The ordinances relating to the National and Mutual Companies were taken up.

Ald. Stone moved to postpone for two weeks.

Ald. Schaffner moved to postpone till November, so as to consider the question of the city's leasing gas works under a bill now pending in the Legislature.

Ald. Richardson opposed it.

Ald. McGenniss favored it, since cheap gas could be got only by leasing. The proposed companies were blackmailing concerns.

Ald. Richardson moved to table the matter temporarily. He believed the city could make better terms if there were new gas companies. It was also very likely the General Assembly would adjourn without passing any bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 14.

A resolution was offered for sewers in Sixteenth, Halsted, Loomis, Jefferson, Burlington, Ruble, Union, Luke, Clinton, Welch, and Fisk streets.

ORDERS.

The engrossed order directing the Board of Police to put a steamer and engine-house near the corner of Halsted and Thirty-third streets was passed.

The engrossed order establishing the width of the sidewalk space on North Water street was passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported an order allowing the laying of a track across Wallace street to Lot 4, Block 10, South Branch Addition, which was passed.

ALDERMANIC SALARIES.

Ald. Schaffner offered a resolution directing the Cook County delegation, when the question of salaries for Aldermen was considered, to oppose paying salaries until the terms of all now elected had expired. It was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 20—as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Sidwell, Stone, Bond, Heath, Miner, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Schaffner, Ogden, Brand—14.

Nays—Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brian, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, Woodman, Corcoran.—20.

RELIEF AND AID.

The Special Committee on the Relief and Aid Society investigation asked authority to employ experts and a short-hand reporter, and that the vacancies on the Committee be filled.

It was laid over.

The Council adjourned.

Illinois River News.

LASALLE, Ill., March 17—Illinois River.—Arrived yesterday, steamer Coalhill, light, from Pittsburgh. Departed yesterday, steamers Coalhill and Grafton, each towing three barges of ice for St. Louis; the steamer Alps, from Peru, towing four barges of ice for Vicksburg; steamer Baker, towing four barges of ice for St. Louis, and four canal boats, light, for various points along the river. No arrivals or departures to-day. There is still plenty of water.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS-RUBINSTEIN CONCERT.

The first of the series of concerts to be given by the combined forces of the Thomas Orchestra and Rubinstein Concert Troupe took place, last evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, with a very large and appreciative audience in attendance. The programme was a formidable one for a general audience, as nearly all the numbers were classical in character, and it did not add to the effect that the church acoustics are particularly distressing for so large an orchestra. This told against the orchestra, and the piano-playing also. The usual smoothness of finish and light and shade for which the orchestra has always been famous, were lost to a certain extent in the inevitable crash which proximity makes, and the jarring and chopping of tones in the thousand and one angles of the auditorium. Rubinstein also had to labor against the same obstacles, and, although he played at times with prodigious intensity and force, in many parts of the room the piano was simply inaudible at times, and in no part of it was the balance in the concert shown with that perfection which more favorable surroundings would have given to it. The result was that it was simply impossible to hear the concerto (Rubinstein's No. 4, in D minor) to advantage. The piano and orchestra were not parts of one grand, symmetrical whole, as they should have been. On the other hand, the piano was emphatically a solo instrument, and sometimes covered up by the orchestra where it should have been specially forcible. This was not the fault of the player, of conductor, or of orchestra. The tempos were kept admirably, and the really picturesque orchestration was brought out superbly. In the slow movement, which was more piano in character, the effect was admirable, and here the relations between the instruments and the orchestra were finely sustained. The music is unlike that of any other concerto which has yet been played here. It is singularly unique and characteristic, both in its rhythms and coloring, and its melody is almost purely Oriental. It is a concerto, however, which must be heard many times, and particularly under more favorable circumstances for hearing, before it can be appreciated, or even understood critically. Wieniawski played the first movement of a Mendelssohn violin concerto with exquisite effect, and made it by his intense feeling and careful expressive reading, as well as by his finished technique, the most attractive feature of the solo-playing of the evening. His subsequent rendering of Ernst's Fantasie on "Othello," was also masterly, and received long-continued and enthusiastic applause. The two principal features of the orchestral playing were the third overture to "Fidelio," which was superbly given, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," with its massive chords and gorgeous instrumentation. As many times as it has been played here it still retains its hold upon the popular feeling, and wears well. This evening the second concert will be given at the Union Park Congregational Church with the following programme:

Overture—"The Water-Carrier,"............Cherubini
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Concerto—No. 5, E Flat...........Beethoven
Mr. Anton Rubinstein and Orchestra.
Second part from the dramatic symphony, "Romeo et Juliette,".........Berlioz
Romeo Seul—Tristesse—Concert et Bal—Grand Fete Chez Capulet.
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Concerto for violin, No. 2.........Wieniawski
Mr. Henri Wieniawski and Orchestra.
Carnival.........Schumann
Introduction,—Pierrot, Harlequin—Waltz-Noble—Florestan—Eusebius—Coquette—Reply—Sphynx—Butterflies—Dancing Letters—Chiarini—Chopin—Estrella—Gratitude—Pantaloon and Columbine—German Waltz—Paganini—Avowal—Promenade—Intermission—March of the Davidites against the Philistines.
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Huldigunges Marsch.........Wagner
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

The matinee performance at Aiken's Theatre, on Wednesday afternoon, promises to be one of the finest concerts ever given in the city. The programme is lighter than the evening programmes, but is composed of superb music, including, among other numbers, Schumann's gorgeous "Carnival," several light numbers of Mendelssohn and Chopin, and Liszt's concerto in E flat. Wieniawski plays two movements from a Mendelssohn concerto, and some numbers of his own, and the orchestra plays the overture to "Rienzi," the finale to Beethoven's "Prometheus," and the always popular Rukoczy March. Such a programme, performed by such artists, deserves to be greeted by an overflowing house.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Julius Cæsar" is the most finished and scholarly of the plays of Shakspeare. The verse is polished, the mood elevated, the characters lofty, and the action progresses in a quiet, even, dignified manner to the end. The dialogue is pregnant with meaning, and the succession of incident, although not lively, is sufficient to keep the interest from flagging. Mr. Booth played *Brutus* last evening. The part is not one for which he is especially adapted by nature, or dramatic education. Not that he does not fully appreciate its moral grandeur, but it is too serene, too self-contained, too unimpassioned, to give full scope to his genius. In so well-behaved a character there is not the slightest shade of insincerity, not a vestige of clap-trap; therefore, the actor who assumes it has no opportunity for making "points" with the audience. The man who applauds was present last evening, his personality being several times renewed in different parts of the house. He sat in the parquette and in the front row of every circle, invariably interjecting his approbation into the wrong places, and smiling most inopportunely. This over-appreciative generic individual being out in force, it was not strange that those who deserved recognition failed of their full meed, and that the wrong man was twice called to the footlights. The distribution of parts was as strong as could well be made with a company inherently weak in the Shakesperean drama. The health of Mrs. Allen seemed too superabundant for the declining *Portia*, but she played acceptably, if not with too much sympathy and tenderness. Mrs. Myers did as well as could be expected the slight amount of stage business required from her as *Lucius*, and sang so pathetically as to win a salvo of genuine applause. Roman customs allowed little feminine prominence, and Shakespeare, availing himself of the idea, has made the ladies of "Julius Cæsar" sufficiently obscure to satisfy the most exacting denizen of the seven-hilled city. The assignment of Mr. Powers to the important role of *Cassius* caused some surprise. It is in this gentleman's stars, and not in himself, that he is not a great player, and has never been able to win a word of praise for any bit of acting ever done by him in Chicago. If he had had his own making he would undoubtedly have been quite different. Of his *Cassius*, all that can be said is, that it was not quite so bad as we expected. His voice in repeating the fine lines was painfully wooden and inelastic. His face had a distressed, almost agonizing, expression, caused by pigments badly distributed over it. Now and then there was a suggestion of force, as in the famous dialogue with *Brutus*; aside from this, his performance was dull, flat, and utterly prosaic. Mr. O'Neil, as *Marc Antony*, was not lacking in a certain kind of energy, although it was too often like that of the lamented Kirby, at whose mimic death the Bowery gods desired that they might be awakened from their somewhat heavy, and protracted slumbers. Mr. O'Neil's faults are largely elocutionary, and it would seem might, with due care be amended. Mr. Maynard played *Julius Cæsar* better than the common run of actors who take the part. The remaining parts were indifferently well done, but will improve with repetition. Much of the scenery was handsome, and peculiarly appropriate.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

One of the largest audiences that ever assembled in the auditorium of the Academy was present last night at the opening performance of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. The house was densely crowded in every nook and corner, and many were turned away for lack of standing room. It is useless to rail against it, or to point a solemn moral on the decadence of the popular taste. People like it, and they go. After an extended season of Shakspearean tragedy, modern society comedy, or blood and thunder frontier drama, the public appetite fairly "hankers" for the light and pleasing entertainment afforded by Lydia and her blondes, and crowded houses are the result. The extravaganza entitled "The Latest Edition of Kenilworth," was given last night for the first time in Chicago. The story follows the fortunes of *Amy Robsart* (Miss Wethersby) and *Leicester* (Miss Thompson), in whose behalf history is violated to the extent of their ultimate forgiveness by *Queen Elizabeth* (Mr. Beckett). The full strength of the company is brought out in the distribution of the other characters, assigned, respectively, to Misses Dubois, Zerbini, and Atherton, and Messrs. Edouin and Bryce. Elegant costumes, pretty music, and rollicking burlesque are the features of the performance, which is one of the best in the repertory of the troupe. A beautiful duett is sung by Misses Thompson and Wethersby, and Misses Dubois and Zerbini each sing solos, and sing them very finely. Beckett and Edouin have their customary allowance of funny sayings and doings. A genuine sensation is created by the appearance of Major Newall, a graceful, shapely Lilliputian, who performs songs and dances on parlor skates with astonishing skill. "Kenilworth" will be given this evening, and twice to-morrow, giving place, on Thursday night, to "Robin Hood."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The second week of Bartley Campbell's fine play, "Peril," began last evening at Hooley's Opera House with an audience scarcely below the average of last week. The piece is given with a smoothness and perfection positively refreshing, and is eminently worthy of the large patronage being bestowed upon it. With a single exception, the various members of the cast have reached a high point of excellence in their respective roles. We refer to Mr. Norris, who develops a tendency to overdo his part by too much of the melodramatic. In this respect he has retrograded rather than improved. "Peril" will be continued through the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE

contained a goodly gathering of ladies and gentlemen last evening, and a minstrel programme of great enjoyment was presented to them. New features are introduced, the popular burlesque, "Hamlet, Prince of Bridgeport," being retained.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The circus at Nixon's Amphitheatre attracts its share of patronage. The powerful elements of the performance,—the bareback riding of James Robinson, Frank Pastor in his brilliant act of pad riding, Shappe, and Whitney, etc.,—still remain, and a marked improvement is evident throughout. Matinees are given on Wednesday and Saturday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Financial matters were dull to-day, the only excitement being in relation to the forged share certificates, which, it proves, amount to only 600 Wabash and 200 Fort Wayne. The loss of the Continental Bank will not exceed $15,000, while Mr. Murray loses $11,500. It seems to have been a small affair, which would, however, have assumed dangerous proportions had it not been checked at the start.

Money ranged from 7 gold to 1-32.

Sterling was firmer at 108¼@108⅜.

Gold advanced from 115 to 115⅝, closing at 115½@115⅝. Loans, 4 per cent to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings, $36,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $23,000. Customs receipts, $734,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

State securities stronger for Tennessees; firm for Virginias; otherwise almost neglected.

Railroad bonds moderately active and firm.

Stocks were irregular and dull. The market opened firm, and so continued till the 1 o'clock board, after which there was a gradual decline until the close.

Sterling, 107⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	110¾
Coupons, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	86	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	85¾	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	75¼
W. U. Tel	85⅞	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	73¾	Chicago & Alton	110¾
Pacific Mail	56¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	112¾
New York Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Erie	65¾	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	112¼
Harlem	138	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	138	Indiana Central	40¼
Michigan Central	105¼	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	34¼
Northwestern	79¾	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	115	Del. Lack. & Western	101¼
N. J. Central	104	B. H. & Erie	6¾
St. Paul	56		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 2d; white, 11s 7d@11s 10d; club, 12s 3d@12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Pork, 58 6ds. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—1:30 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, March 17—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, March 17—Rentes, 5 47c.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton irregular; middling upland, 9¼d; Orleans, 9½d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Lard, 38s. Cheese, 73s. Cumberlands, 36s 6d; short ribs, 38s 3d.

LONDON, March 17.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; account, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie, 52⅞.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The jobbing trade was more active to-day. Buyers from the West were operating more freely. The market for cotton goods continues strong and regular. Brown and bleached cottons, fine and medium grades, move more briskly, but low qualities are less wanted. Ticks, denims, and shirting stripes are active, and sold up in first hands. Fine cassimeres are in request, but low grades of woolens are dull. Foreign goods rule more active. Dress goods move freely, but are selling low. Black mohair lustres sell freely, and are firm.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 17.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6½c; stockers, 3½@4¼c; common, 4½@5¼c.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best 6@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.90@5.80; Yorkers, $5.20@5.40.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—BEEVES—Fair demand; prices favor buyers. Sales: 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $6.00@7.00; common, $5.00@5.75.

SHEEP—Fair demand. Sales, 9,000 at 4½@7½c.

HOGS—Held firmly. Sales, 5,000 at $8.25@8.37½.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17.—COTTON—More active, but lower; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and heavy; only light jobbing trade; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.50; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.15@7.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet at $3.65@6.00. Corn meal more active; yellow Western, $3.20@3.25. Wheat very quiet, but holders ask full prices for prime; receipts, 12,000 bu; rejected spring in store, $1.40; very inferior red Western in store, $1.62½; white Western, $1.90@1.95. Rye, barley, and malt unchabged. Corn a shade easier; receipts 16,000; new mixed Western, 64¾@65½c; old do, afloat, 65½@65½c; do, in store, 63½c. Oats, old, steady; new lower; receipts 32,000 bu; choice old Western mixed, 51½c; new 47@49c; white, 49@51c.

EGGS—Firmer at 25c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee lower on prime; Rio, 18¼@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¼@8⅜c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 65@70c. Rice steady at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¼@8⅜c; refined, 18¾@19¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6½@6 3-16c; long cut hams, 12½c; middles steady; short clear, 8 3-16@8¼c; long clear, 7⅞@7 13-16. Lard weak; Western steam, 8¾c; kettle, 8¼@8⅜c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12@17c.

WHISKY—Firmer, at 92½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.69@1.72. Corn quiet at 39c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—93@95c.

EGGS—Firm at 20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $15.25 spot; $15.50 buyer March. Lard nominal; steam, 7⅝c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c. Bacon steady; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; clear rib, 8⅜c; clear, 8¾c at close, buyers contending for ⅛c decline.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27¾; No. 2, 1.20¼. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 26½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 35½c. Rye in fair demand, but lower; No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, 76c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; super winter, $4.76@5.25; extras, $5.50@6.25. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 spring, $1.22½, seller April; soft do, on spot, $1.35; No. 3 fall, $1.07. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2, 32@32½c, on east track; 34½c in elevator. Oats slow, but firm; No. 2, 27c, on east track; 27½c in elevator. Barley quiet; only sample lots selling. Rye quiet; prime, 67c.

WHISKY—Higher; 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $16.00 cash. Bulk meats firm; shoulders and clear sides, 5½@8c, seller May. Bacon stiff and higher; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 9c, spot, and seller April. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Active; Texans, 2@4½c; fair to extra natives, 4½@6c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—COTTON—Dull and nominal. No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.50@10.50. Corn meal active at $2.70@2.75. Corn in fair demand but lower at 60@61c. Oats dull and drooping at 46@47c.

BRAN—Lower at $19.00.

HAY—Quiet at $27.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.50@5.50; Wisconsin, $7.50@8.00; Minnesota, $8.00@8.62½. Wheat unchanged. Rye dull at 80c. Oats dull; white, 48@50c; mixed, 46@47c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine Western, $5.25@6.25; extras, $6.75@8.00. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 58½c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 46@47c. Rye steady at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; pork, $15.50@16.62½. Bulk meats, none offering. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders, 6¾@7c; rib sides, 8¾@8¾c; clear rib, 8¾@9c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@15c. Lard, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; good to choice Western roll, 28@30c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 17.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley unchanged at $1.10.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.60; amber Michigan, spot, $1.65¼; seller April, $1.66½; No. 1 red, $1.69½; No. 2, $1.65¼; No. 3, $1.55½. Corn steady; high mixed, 39½c spot; 40½c seller last half of April; low mixed, 38c spot; yellow, 40½c; white, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 33½c; Michigan, 34½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.60; mammoth, $5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.93; No. 1 white, $1.84¼; amber, $1.65. Corn steady; yellow, 43c. Oats, 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull at $5.15.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 2 offered at $1.63. Corn weak and lower; held at 43@44c. Oats lower; No. 1, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $15.50@16.00. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½c; clear rib, 8⅜@8½c; clear, 9@9½c, packed. Bulkmeats easy; shoulders, 5½@5¾c; clear, 7¾c, loose. Lard easy; prime steam, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Higher at 88@89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.12½@7.25; XXX, $7.90@9.00; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn quiet at 65c. Oats, 43c.

BRAN—Dull at 95c@$1.00.

HAY—Firmer; choice, $30.00@32.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.25. Dry salt meats, 6½c, 8c, 8½c, and 8¾c. Bacon quiet at 7¾c, 9½c, and 10½c. Hams scarce at 15c. Lard quiet and weak; tierce, 8¾@8¾c; keg, 9¼@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 7⅝c; good to fully fair, 8¾@9½c. Molasses quiet; strictly prime, 68c. Coffee, 15@20c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; Louisiana, 90; Cincinnati, 97.

COTTON—Dull. Sales—2,500; good ordinary, 15½c; low middling, 17½c; middling, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c. Receipts, 13,209. Exports, Liverpool, 9,597. Stock, 210,333.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 17.—Nothing doing this morning; prices unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

LAST FEW DAYS

Of the GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE at

John V. Farwell & Co.'s,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.,

OF NEARLY

Half a Million Dollars'

Worth of New and Choice

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

We shall keep our RETAIL ROOMS open a few days longer, in order to close out our Entire Stock of Choice

SILKS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
FANS,
FANCY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

And also many recent importations of Spring Goods, ordered and manufactured abroad expressly for our Retail Sales before we had decided to close this department.

These importations will include many RICH NOVELTIES, and, with our RESERVE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, which we are now opening, will present

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS.

For this week, everything will be offered at

Extreme Low Prices,

To Insure Rapid Sales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day.

NOT EASILY JEALOUS.

A Novel. No. 27 in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25.

"Not easily jealous, but being wrought,
Perplexed in the extreme."—OTHELLO.

"This motto suggests the motive of one of the fresher and more noteworthy of recent English Novels. The story is told with vigor and grace, it is full enough of incidents to satisfy exacting readers, and altogether is a welcome addition to our current light literature."

JUST PUBLISHED.

LARS; A Pastoral of Norway.

By BAYARD TAYLOR. $1.50.

A Poem of great beauty, relating a Story of fresh and exquisite character.

ENIGMAS OF LIFE.

By W. R. GREG. $2.00.

"The whole set of Essays is at once the profoundest and the kindliest that has for some time tried to set people a-thinking about themselves and their destiny."—Daily Telegraph (London).

THE "DIAMOND" BRET HARTE.

$1.50.

"A compact, elegant, and cheap edition of the poems of one of the most original humorists the country ever produced."—Boston Globe.

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

We offer for a short time, at Wholesale Acre Prices, fifteen of the most desirable blocks in the Morgan-av. Subdivision near the Depot, at prices that will insure to the purchasers 50 to 100 per cent profit, retailing the lots during the coming summer. Terms, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years; interest at 7 per cent.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
123 LaSalle-st.

Washington Heights.

We offer to Clerks, Mechanics, and persons of moderate income, their choice of fine residence lots at Washington Heights, to be paid for in monthly payments of $10 to $20 per month. Persons desiring to see these lots, or other property at Washington Heights, can accompany our Mr. Clark (free of expense to them) any day during the week, by calling at our office before 9:30 a. m.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
123 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The desirable office on first floor of Hartford Building, No. 49 LaSalle-st., suitable for the General Agency of a Fire or Life Insurance Company. Furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises to ROBERT GREER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALUMET & CHICAGO CANAL & DOCK CO.,

182 Dearborn-st. (Honore Block),
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company" will be held at the office of the Company, No. 182 Dearborn-st., on Wednesday, April 2, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. B. DOWNS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Are daily making additions to their stock commensurate with the present active demand.

Every desirable style of Prints are opened daily, making the assortment equal to any in the country.

THE FAVORITE

Brands of Cottons are always on sale in our

Domestic Department.

FULL LINES OF AMOSKEAG GOODS,

EAGLE MILLS FAMILY TICK.

This brand, introduced and controlled by us, is becoming very popular. Retailers like them. They cost less than some other brands, and are equally as good.

Lancaster, Renfrew, Bates, White, and Glasgow Ginghams by the case or piece. One hundred cases Cottonades comprising every variety.

Prompt and shrewd buyers should examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

KENTUCKY TALKS!

BY WM. ROSS WALLACE.

Often has my broad old bosom thrilled into the very core
At my children's triumph-banners proudly, purely streaming o'er,
Banners won in pioneer battle, won in Enterprise that made
Wealth material on the mountain, river, forest, valley, glade,
And no trophies have delighted more than for the heart and mind
Which in my Great Public Library will forevermore be shrined.
Two Gift Concerts held already have resulted in *success*,
THOUSANDS fairly DRAWING Prizes, and the THIRD will not be less.
Fairly—Bramlette—my old Governor, had, has management of all,
And by Durrett, Cain, assisted, thousands answered to his call.
Yes, Gift Concert Third and Drawing will come off on *April 8*,
Where ONE-HALF A MILLION Dollars, sound in cash and sure as fate,
Will have a just distribution; O, 'tis joy for me to know
That so many Ticket-Holders with fair-earned success will glow,
For the venture's *right* and *noble*—right here to increase one's wealth,
And while trying to be sure of adding to the *mental* health;
Nor is this to be forgotten by the liberal, that the Grand
Library's *free* to not mine only, but to *all* in our great land!
Gifts will be 10,000 Total—TICKET BUYERS, *brief* is time;
Then be quick, and for particulars in this plan, sound as sublime,
Send for information, circulars, and learn all you want to know,
So that wealth, with a proud feeling of assisting a Grand object,
MAY INTO YOUR POCKETS FLOW!

List of gifts to be distributed by lot among ticket-holders to the Third Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, at Louisville, Ky., positively on April 18th, 1873, viz.:

One Grand Cash Gift,		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000

Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash, - $500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Money may be sent by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid. All orders for tickets or applications for full programme and information must be sent at once either to

HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville,
Or to F. J. DIBBLE & CO.,
Western Depot of Supply, 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Orders will also be received by L. MANASSE, Optician, at the Sherman House; W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn and 287 State-sts; HORTON & BRO., 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st., and at TREMONT HOUSE, Chicago.

Milwaukee Market Association

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.

$40,000 IN CASH PRESENTS,

50,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

Tuesday, Mar. 25, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.

1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000.
1 " " " 5,000.
1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.

The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as

A DRAWING COMMITTEE,

and who will make it their duty to carefully guard the interest of every ticket-holder near and far: James B. Kellogg, Esq., of Kellogg & Hathaway, Insurance Agents; H. M. Mendel, Esq., President Milwaukee Musical Society; Hon. Moritz Schoeffler, Proprietor Banner and Volksfreund; Matthew Keenan, Secretary Milwaukee Board of Water Commissioners; Jos. H. Cordes, Esq., Wholesale Grocer; Ad. Meinecke, Esq., Proprietor Meinecke's Willow-Ware Works.

Officers and Directors of the Association.

OFFICERS: L. A. Schmidtner, President; F. V. Deuster, Vice-President; F. W. Jacobi, Secretary; W. H. Jacobs, Treasurer.

Circulars containing full particulars sent on application, free of charge.

Money should be sent in registered letter, post-office order, or by express.

PAUL BECHTNER, General Manager,
400 East Water-st., Milwaukee, to whom all communications should be addressed.

For further information or reference apply to
F. E. SAUERHERING & CO.,
Dealers in Cigars and Tobacco, 119 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. F. Vent, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and D. C. Goodrich, of Chicago, under the firm name of Vent & Goodrich, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th day of March, 1873. The said Goodrich to continue the business, as heretofore, at 236 West Washington-st.

C. F. VENT.
D. C. GOODRICH.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Reinhardt & Foreman, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to said firm are payable to the undersigned, Henry Reinhardt, who will settle all demands against said firm.

HENRY REINHARDT.
Chicago, March 13, 1873. JOSEPH FOREMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of R. P. Ober & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. P. Ober will settle up the business of the late firm.

R. P. OBER,
March 15, 1873. JAS. B. DICKINSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between George Beorner and Alois Meehel, under the firm name of Beorner & Meehel, was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873.

ALOIS MEEHEL.
March 15, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 17.

There is nothing unusual to note in the local money market to-day. The supply of funds is still liberal, but the amount of paper offered in the street is steadily increasing. The revival of real estate speculation is throwing a very large amount of paper made in these transactions into the hands of brokers to sell. There seems also to be more mercantile paper afloat than there was a few weeks ago, when money was not so plenty, and, while there are as yet no indications of stringency, these features are unfavorable to a continuance of the present ease. Some conservative bankers are in fact disposed to view the great increase of paper as indicative of a condition of commercial affairs generally that, to say the least, is unsatisfactory.

New York exchange continues scarce and firm at par for sales between banks.

THE GREAT CORPORATION.

The announcement that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have surrendered all their roads under a perpetual lease to the Pennsylvania Company seems to be generally credited, and, though there is no official statement yet to confirm the report, it is in all probability true. By this arrangement the Pennsylvania Company add 1,200 miles to the already enormous extent of roads in its control that traverse not only the States, but the continent in every direction, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Pennsylvania Company now controls the Union Pacific, the proposed Southern Pacific, and by the conquest of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, will probably control the Northern Pacific. These are all the transcontinental roads that will be built in the United States for at least a generation to come, and, with this power, the Pennsylvania Company will undoubtedly control the trade of Asia and the Pacific Islands with the United States. In this view of the case scarcely any limit can be set to the power this monster corporation is likely to attain in a few years.

THE CAUSE OF THE OVER ISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

The excuse for the issue of $1,000,000 (and possibly at the present writing $2,000,000 or $3,000,000) more legal tenders than the regular $356,000,000 is that the current payments of the Treasury Department are so heavy that the current receipts of revenue will not pay them. The existence of so unusual a condition of affairs of course excites much comment, and investigation shows the main cause to be the payment of the extra salaries which Congress voted to its members as a healing salve for their feelings lacerated in the Credit Mobilier developments. The total of salaries made payable at once by the passage of the extra salary bill was $1,900,000. This is the largest item which the Treasury has been called upon to pay since the adjournment of Congress. But before Congress adjourned, it also passed a great number of private relief and indemnity bills. They were short, and it did not take long to get them before the Treasury Department. The consequence was that they came rushing in, some for as high as $100,000, others for $50,000 and less, and at the close of business on Saturday night, March 8, the currency balance had gone down to $2,000,000. Sunday and Monday brought in two day's receipts to one day's expenditure, and the Treasury closed on Monday, the 10th, with a balance of $3,689,000.

Besides the extra salaries for which the first raid was made on the Treasury immediately after the adjournment of Congress, the Southern Claims bill appropriates about $700,000, and the Montana War Claims bill about $500,000. Private relief bills appropriate about $5,000,000. The largest item in the Deficiency bill is for Board of Public Works in Washington City, about $900,000. During the month about $800,000 have been paid on account of pensions, and some $200,000 more will be paid shortly. Taking all these things into account, the inference has been made that the receipts could not possibly cover the expenditures, and that the only refuge would be to sell gold or draw on the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve, the latter alternative being the one adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The March programme of the Treasury was for the sale of $6,000,000 of gold, and the purchase of only $3,000,000 of bonds. This will have drawn say $3,500,000 of currency into the Treasury by the close of the month, and without the extra salary bill this would have been enough extra currency to have carried the Treasury through the month without the present exhibition of the deficiency in its currency balance. The Southern claims amounting to $700,000 as well as the whole $5,000,000 in the private relief and indemnity awards, are not pressing on the Treasury, and as the amount is due to many hundred individuals who are obliged to go through a good deal of formality before they can get their respective claims before the Treasury, the great bulk of the aggregate amount would not be paid for several weeks. The extra salaries, therefore, of which a large part have been paid, are mainly responsible for the present overissue of il(?)legal tenders.

Aside, however, from these considerations is the broad fact that, with a constantly increasing revenue, the Treasury has within the last six months done what was never found necessary before in the last seven years. Having overstepped the bounds of prudence in the increase of irredeemable paper money, any excuse will answer now for doing the same thing again, and to a greater extent. It is not at all improbable that, before this time next year, the whole $44,000,000 will come out in some emergency, and, once out, it will be hard to get it back.

THE CENSUS OF 1870 ON MANUFACTURES.

From the advance sheets of the census report on the manufacturing industries of the United States, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* has compiled an elaborate summary of the most important ones, and from which we select the following. The figures represent the total production of manufactured articles under each head for the year 1869, this being in fact the latest date included in the largest part of the statistics in the census for 1870. The following are some of the great classes of manufactures in their order of precedence: Iron and its annual products, $628,303,885; cotton, worsted, and woolen, $611,495,177; flouring and grist-mills, $444,985,143; leather and its products, $345,439,730; lumber, $252,339,029; sugar and molasses, $119,789,097; liquors, distilled, malt and vinous, $94,123,014; tobacco, cigars, and snuff, $71,762,044. The total manufactured products of the United States for the last census year reach the amazing sum of $4,232,325,442. Among the items we pick out some that indicate unerringly the general diffusion of knowledge. The annual production of printing paper is $25,000,000, of writing paper $9,000,000; and book-binding stands at $14,000,000. All this takes no account of the great importations of stationery and books. Agricultural implements make a good showing of $52,066,775, contrasting markedly with ship-building material and repairs, which foot up only $17,910,328. Of jewelry, the domestic production is $22,104,032—evidence not less of the national love of personal ornaments than of the ability to buy them. The patent medicine traffic, which some people had thought to be on the decline, still asserts its power over human credulity by the round figures $16,000,000.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '64	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115⅜	116
10-40s	110	110⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue,)	112⅜	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99⅛	& int.
Cook County 7s	99⅛	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92 @94	....
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108⅜@	109⅜
Gold Exchange	....	115
Gold and Gold Coupons	114⅜	115

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, March 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 175 Catherine st, dated March 15; consideration, $1,000.

Emma st, w of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $1,500.

Rice st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, Lot 20, dated March 14; consideration, $435.

Rice st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, Lot 19, dated March 14; consideration, $435.

Mitchell st, w of and near Ashland av, n f, Lot 19, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,050.

Keith st, between Chicago av and Second st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,150.

Second st, 216 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,600.

Milwaukee av, n w corner of Evergreen av, Lots 19 and 20, dated March 6; consideration, $4,500.

Twenty-eighth st, between Butler and Hanover sts, s f, Lot 24, dated March 3; consideration, $1,100.

Thirty-ninth st, west of and near Stanton av, s f, 111 ft to Ellis st, dated March 15; consideration, $18,000.

Swift place, between Garibaldi and Buddan sts, n f, Lot 27, dated March 17; consideration, $875.

Homan av, s w cor of Chicago av, e f, 100x124¼ ft, dated March 14; consideration, $2,000.

Dashiell st, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $600.

Calumet av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration $2,500.

C st, w of and near Halsted st, n f, Lot 28, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $650.

West Monroe st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, Lots 14 to 17, dated Oct. 4, 1872; consideration, $13,500.

Lot 6 of Lots 4 and 5, in Block 8, Ogden's Addition, dated Oct. 26, 1872; consideration, $3,350.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 6, in Dominick's Subdivision in Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 6; consideration, $20,000.

Ogden av, between Polk and Taylor sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 13; consideration, $1,450.

Lot 51 of Lots 1 and 4, in Block 22, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Nov. 12, 1872; consideration, $700.

The premises No. 119 Lake av, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $7,125.

West Monroe st, w of California av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $975.

Lot 32, in Block 8 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 11; consideration, $800.

Lot 2, in Crane's Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated March 17; consideration, $1,150.

North LaSalle st, s of near Schiller st, e f, Lot 7 and n ¼ of n ½ Lot 77, dated March 15; consideration, $6,250.

Samuel st, between Chicago av and Clarinda st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of Tracey's Lot 14, of n e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $700.

Forquer st, w of Desplaines st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 12; consideration, $4,000.

Monroe st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, Lot 12, dated Oct. 4, 1872; consideration, $3,375.

Howard st, 166 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $900.

Howard st, 190 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $900.

Loomis st, 96 ft n of Evans st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $1,300.

Flournoy st, between Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, Lot 22, dated Oct. 16, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 89, in Block 7 of Taylor and Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $750.

Lot 8, in Block 5, of Hitchcock's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 2 of Cleaver's Lots 3 and 4, in Block 2, Cleaverville Addition, dated March 15; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 6, in Block 13, in Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Nov. 14, 1872; consideration, $300.

Lots 59 and 60, in Fish and Young's part of Lot 8, in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 9, 1872; consideration, $700.

Lot 82, in same, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, EVENING, March 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	10,204	3,815	9,104	6,034
Wheat, bu	26,670	1,750	19,123	3,171
Corn, bu	104,840	36,395	13,784	18,968
Oats, bu	61,600	15,130	24,519	15,012
Rye, bu	1,795	2,168	1,610	2,465
Barley, bu	10,370	5,910	20,229	20,214
Grass seed, lbs	125,130	203,474	61,396	172,667
Flax seed, lbs	45,020	17,800		
Broom corn, lbs	20,900	40,940	77,154	2,258
Cured meats, lbs	263,930	45,280	1287,985	1161,309
Beef, brls		155	185	65
Pork, brls	10	465	1,217	1,005
Lard, lbs	81,370	39,460	183,070	582,549
Tallow, lbs	22,860	18,980	89,550	4,020
Butter, lbs	46,829	44,794	20,000	29,380
Dressed hogs, No	276	271	877	318
Live hogs, No	7,912	3,012	7,190	6,418
Cattle, No	555	639	1,913	1,329
Sheep, No	280	586	332	350
Hides, lbs	95,302	97,805	89,630	102,720
Highwines, brls	50	285	427	400
Wool, lbs	17,400	9,170	.....	28,152
Potatoes, bu	8,646	3,262	.....	.....
Lumber, M feet	418	835	1,545	691
Shingles, M	1,190	610	1,636	246
Lath, M	160	5	55	71
Salt, brls	280	.....	793	522

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 6,265 bu wheat; 15,933 bu corn; 651 bu oats; 398 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 59 cars wheat; 196 cars corn; 23 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 16 cars barley. Total, 297 cars, or 120,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were dull to-day, and breadstuffs were generally easier. There was less disposition to buy in many departments than has been noted for many days past; and, offerings being liberal in grain, holders were unable to prevent a further decline. Receipts were rather above the average, and the fine weather promised not only more liberal arrivals, but also a favorable time for seeding, which is one great essential of a bounteous harvest.

Groceries met with a good inquiry and prices were steady and unchanged. There was a liberal movement in domestic and foreign dry goods, with little or no variation from the prices current last week, seasonable woolens, as well as all staple cotton textiles, being held with pronounced firmness. Butter was again quoted weak and declining. Bagging remains steady. The cheese trade was fairly active, and the movement in canned goods, and fish was also on a liberal scale. Foreign dried fruits were in good request, and were generally firmer, prunes, currants, and raisins being advanced a trifle. Domestic fruits continue dull, and the quotations were being shaded. Hay remains dul'. There was only a light inquiry from any source, and prices were 50c lower. Hides and leather remain firm, as previously quoted. The oil trade was reported fair, and, except a slight reduction in turpentine and naphtha, Saturday's quotations were sustained.

The lumber market was moderately active. The higher grades are firm, but there is a weak feeling manifested in common lumber, the supply of which is very large, and the demand light, as compared with previous seasons. Fair activity was witnessed in metals, tinners' stock, iron, and nails, prices being fully sustained. Building materials were in moderate request, and steady. The features of the broom corn market are substantially the same. The movement is confined principally to the better grades of corn. Prices are ruling steady. Hops are in light request among brewers, for immediate consumption. Quotations are unchanged. The wool trade continues quiet, and the market is weak and unsettled. There was an improved demand for seeds, and prices ruled steady. Pototoes were in large supply, and easier. Green fruit was unchanged. Choice poultry was salable at full prices, but ordinary stock was hardly as firm. Eggs were plenty, and dull at 18@20c.

Dressed hogs were inactive on 'Change. The receipts of the day were only 270 head, and these were sold on the street. The season may be regarded as closed. St. Patrick did it.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally unchanged, though quoted firmer in New York. Holders were unyielding at 87c per gallon, while 86½c was bid.

Lake freights were inactive and nominally easier, at 12½c bid and 13c asked for corn by sail to Buffalo. Wheat to do was quoted at 14c. Through rates to New York were 31c per bu on corn and 33c on wheat; do to New England points are 60c per 100 lbs.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork was a shade easier, declining 5c per barrel under rather free offerings in proportion to a limited demand. Lard was held off the market to a considerable extent, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs in consequence. There was an easier feeling in meats, but no quotable change in prices, except a downward shading in shoulders; buyers were holding off, and the only large sale reported was made on Saturday evening. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.65@14.70; do seller April, $14.70@14.75; do seller May, $14.95@15.00; do seller June, $15.20@15.25; do seller July, $15.50@15.55; prime mess, $13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.80@7.85; do seller April, $7.87½@7.90; do seller May, $8.05@8.07½. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9⅞@10c for 20-lbs; 10⅛@10⅛c for 18-lbs; 10⅜@10⅝c for 17-lbs; 10¾@11c for 16-lbs; 11⅛@11⅛c for 15-lbs; and 12@12½c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5⅛c for shoulders; 6⅞@7c for long clear; 7⅛@7⅝c for short ribs; and 7⅜@7⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5⅝c. English meats, 7⅛c for Cumberlands; 7⅛@7⅝c for short ribs; 7⅝@7⅝c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6⅝c for shoulders, 8½c for clear ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $14.75; 500 brls do at $14.70; 500 brls do seller May at $15.00; 1,000 brls do at $14.95; 500 brls do seller June at $15.25; 250 tcs lard lard at $7.87½; 500 tcs do at $7.80; 500 tcs do seller April at $7.90; 150,000 lbs shoulders seller April at 5⅛c; 50 boxes do at 5⅝c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12c; 1,000 pcs do at 10⅛c, loose; 60 boxes short ribs at 7⅝c; 200,000 lbs short clear at 7⅝c, seller April; 150,000 lbs do on on private terms; 5,000 lbs canvassed bacon hams at 14c; 20,000 lbs do at 13⅛c; 10,000 lbs boneless breakfast bacon at 11⅛c; 10,000 lbs short rib bacon at 10⅛c.

Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. New York was quoted inactive and lower, which caused buyers for September to hold back, especially as holders showed no disposition to make further concessions in prices. Hence the transactions were limited to the purchases of local dealers, and the filling of a few mail orders. Bran was strong. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (St. Louis best) at $10.75; 100 brls spring extras at $6.60; 50 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (Gold Medal) at $6.37½; 450 brls on private terms; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 8,500. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Bran	10.50 @11.00
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was very quiet, and steady at a decline of ⅛@⅝c from Saturday's range of prices, with a decidedly dull feeling throughout, and very little doing through a great part of the session. New York was tame, and this caused buyers to hold off, especially as most of them are already filled up to the extent of their carrying capacity. Our stocks in store now aggregate very little short of two and a half million bu, of all grades, and bids fair to touch three millions before the opening of navigation, as receipts from the country stations will suffer no check for some weeks from activity in the field,—the country depots being well supplied. The short interest bought sparingly, but there were no investment purchases, about the only real demand being for the lower grades for shipment. Seller April opened at $1.21¼, declined to $1.20⅝, and advanced to $1.20⅞, and fell to $1.20⅜ at the close. Seller May sold at $1.24½@1.25¼, and seller the month at $1.20@1.20¼, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 sold at about ⅜c premium over regular. No. 1 spring was inactive and nominal. No. 3 spring closed dull at $1.08½@1.09, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Rejected do was dull at 92@93c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20⅜; 19,800 bu do at $1.20½; 35,000 bu do at $1.20⅜; 15,000 bu do at $1.20¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅛; 16,200 bu do at $1.20; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.09; 2,400 bu (March receipts) at $1.08¼; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 93c; 800 bu do at 92c. Total, 111,200 bu.

Corn was dull, and averaged nearly ½c lower. There was very little doing except in summer options, and it is probable that the marked decline all round was due to more liberal offerings for summer delivery, which weakened other parts of the market in sympathy. Hitherto the only sellers for May and June have been the parties who bought up cash corn to carry against them, and those options were often scarce, the amount offered being limited by the cash purchases. The country dealers have held aloof, hoping for higher prices; but now many of them seem to have concluded that there is little chance of a material advance, and they sent in numerous orders today to sell. Seeing this competition, the capitalists held back from the purchase of cash lots, and the demand for next month was limited to the short interest. There was no apparent demand for shipment, except for rejected. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31⅝@31½c, and the current receipts of the day at 33¼c. Seller April sold at 31⅞@32½c; seller May at 35⅝@35⅞c; seller June at 37⅛@37⅝c, all closing firm at the inside. Seller July was nominal at 38⅞@38⅝c, and seller August at 39⅞@39½c. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 (to-day's receipts) at 33½c; 22,800 bu do at 32⅞c; 30,000 bu at 31⅝c; 40,000 bu at 31⅝c; 5,000 bu rejected (Hough's) at 28½c; 15,800 bu do at 28c; 400 bu ear at 33c on track. Total, 125,600 bu.

Oats were ⅛@½c lower, in sympathy with a dull, heavy market in New York; but were more active on options, as several short operators filled in, while one or two bought long for May, in the hope of a rally before next month is far advanced. Seller the month sold at 26⅛c; seller April, or car lots of fresh receipts, at 26⅜c; seller May at 29⅛@29⅝c; and seller June at 30⅝@30⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 26⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 26⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 28⅝c; 600 bu by sample (mixed), at 28c, on track. Total, 15,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the advance gained on Saturday, with very light offerings. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh receipts, at 65c; and that price was bid for more, but none was offered.

Barley was more active and a shade firmer. The market opened dull with regular No. 2, or seller April, offered at 70c, and no buyers. Afterward it improved to 70½c, and closed at 70@70½c. Strictly fresh receipts, in favorite houses, were a shade easier at 72@73c. No. 3 was steady, and rejected weak and nominal at 38@40c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co. and Central) at 73c; 800 bu do (N. S.) at 72c; 1,000 bu do at 70½c; 11,200 bu at 70c; 2,800 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at 61½c; 2,400 bu do (Central) at 61c; 400 bu do (N. W.) at 59c; 400 bu do (N. S.) at 58c; 400 bu by sample at 86c; 400 bu do at 65c, both on track; 400 bu do at 71c, delivered. Total, 21,000 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

Mr. R. H. Lawden, of Whitby, Ont., writes as follows to a New York merchant:

The estimated deliveries of home-grown wheat in the United Kingdom, for the undermentioned periods, were:

Sept. 1 to Aug. 31.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Wheat, qrs	11650632	13158240	14081530	15214570	13295265
Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.	**1871-72.**	**1870-71.**	**1869-70.**	**1868-69.**	**1867-68.**
Wheat, qrs	5201362	5378164	4521327	5906360	5474395

Proportion of first four months of harvest year, as compared with the whole year for five years:

Per cent	44.65	40.87	32.11	38.82	42.70

Average annual proportion of first four months five years	39.44
Average total deliveries home-grown wheat for five years, per annum, qrs	13,480,048
Average total deliveries home-grown wheat for nine years, per annum, qrs	13,711,325
Home-grown deliveries, United Kingdom, Sept. 1 to Dec. 28, 1872, qrs	3,929,750
If the deliveries from the whole crop of 1872 shall prove to be in the same proportion as the average of last five years, say 40 per cent for first four months and 60 per cent for succeeding eight months, then the farmers' deliveries in United Kingdom, Sept. 1, 1872, to Aug. 31, 1873, will be, qrs	9,824,375
Showing a probable deficiency from average of last five years, qrs	3,655,673
That this proportion is likely to be experienced this year, may be inferred from the fact that the deliveries in first seventeen weeks after Sept. 1, 1872, averaged weekly, qrs	231,162
And the succeeding five weeks, Dec 28 to Feb. 1, averaged weekly, qrs	176,953

Supply for United Kingdom, from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1:

	1872-73. Sept. 1 to Feb. 2.	1871-72. Sept. 3 to Feb. 4.
Flour, cwts., imports	3,086,956	1,426,559
1 lb flour equal to 1⅓ lbs wheat makes imports cwts. flour equal cwts. wheat	4,115,941	1,902,079
Wheat cwts., imports	22,683,644	20,105,227
	26,799,585	22,007,306
Deduct exports flour and wheat equal wheat, cwts	136,928	1,835,955
Net imports	26,662,657	20,171,351
Equal wheat, qrs	6,221,286	4,706,648
Home-grown deliveries United Kingdom, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1	4,814,514	6,170,762
Total supply, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1	11,035,800	10,877,416

Increase, 1872-73 over 1871-72, 158,390 qrs.

Comparison of home deliveries, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.
Qrs wheat	4,814,514	6,170,762	6,569,704	5,635,590	7,208,159
Proportion, Sept. 1 to Dec. 28	3,929,750	5,116,246	5,230,264	4,482,197	5,782,961
Proportion, Dec. 28 to Feb. 1	884,764	1,054,516	1,339,440	1,453,393	1,425,198

The above statement shows, as compared with last year, an increase in supply, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, from imports, about 1,515,000 qrs.

Decrease in supply, home deliveries, about 1,355,000 qrs.

That the total supply has been in excess of consumption is evident, from the fact that the stocks in Liverpool, London, Gloucester, Bristol, and Glasgow, on Dec. 31, 1872, wheat and flour both included, were about 4,500,000 bu larger than on Sept. 1, 1872, and if returns from all points for these dates were at hand, the excess of stock would probably be 5,000,000. Assuming this, and that Feb. 1, 1873, exhibited the same excess, we have:

Total supply for 22 weeks from home-grown wheat and imports, qrs	11,035,800
Deduct increase in stocks, Feb. 1, as compared with Sept. 1 last, qrs	625,000
Net quantity wheat and flour gone into consumption in 22 weeks, qrs	10,410,800
Proportionate quantity do required for consumption whole year, Sept. 1, 1872, to Aug. 31, 1873, qrs	24,607,345
As against average of previous 9 years, qrs	21,694,760
As against largest in any of these 9 years (1863-64), qrs	24,669,329
Estimated deficiency in home crops, 1872, from average of last 5 years, qrs	3,655,673
Excess of imports flour and wheat Sept. 1, Feb. 1, 1873, over same date last year	1,515,000
Leaves excess of imports flour and wheat Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, 1873, required to balance deficiency in home crop	2,140,673

This appears to be the all-important point; it is not likely that the deficiency in the home crop, or the probable consumption have been overestimated, hence the importance of some approximate estimate of probable imports Feb. 1 to Sept. 1:

Of the Imports, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.	1872.	1871.	1870.
In wheat, Russia contributed per cent	33.84	42.12	47.49
In wheat, United States America contributed per cent	22.50	32.75	36.50
In wheat, France contributed per cent	13.33	.38	2.09
And for the eight months, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, Russia contributed per cent	50.00	39.00	31.00
United States contributed, per cent	19.00	35.50	41.00
France	Nominal.		

	1872.	1871.	1870.
In first eight months Russia contributed crops wheat	11,468,766	9,068,527	6,090,703
In first eight months United States America contributed crops wheat	4,372,168	8,275,863	8,083,365

	Cwts.
The imports of wheat from Russia in January, 1873, show a decrease from 1872	1,500,000
The imports of wheat from America in January, 1873, show an increase from 1872	1,000,000
The imports of wheat from France in January, 1873, show an increase from 1872	380,000
The imports of wheat from Germany in January, 1873, show an increase from 1872	130,000
The imports of wheat from Egypt in January, 1873, show a decrease from 1872	130,000
The imports of wheat from unenumerated countries in January, 1873, show an increase from 1873	127,000

The total imports from all points in

	Wheat, cwts.	Flour, cwts.
January, 1873	3,952,570	684,321
January, 1872	3,932,285	220,254
January, 1871	3,025,768	389,698

The imports of wheat in January, 1873, are almost exactly same as same month last year, but the imports of flour show an excess of 464,000 cwts, or about 1,160,000 bu wheat. If the succeeding months until 1st of September next show a scale of imports same as January, the excess 1st February to 1st September will be about, over last year ... 8,120,000 bu

The estimated excess given above, as required to cover deficiency of home deliveries ... 2,140,673 qrs 17,125,384 bu

Imports on the scale of January will fall short ... 9,005,384 bu

to make the increase in imports for whole year—1st September, 1873—cover the deficiency in home crop.

As to the probabilities of future imports from Russia or France being likely to exceed or fall off from or equal the scale of January, I have no means of forming any opinion as to U. S. America and Canada. Large imports are expected by some English dealers. I have more than once gone into the statistics of the receipts at the Western lake ports, and have never found a single season in which the receipts from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 did not very largely exceed those of the following seven months; so invariably is this the case that an analysis of receipts for past five years shows that, irrespective of the extent of crop, the deliveries in these five full months have every year exceeded those both of the *succeeding* but also preceding months.

The average weekly deliveries Aug. 1 to Dec. 28, 1872, at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis were:

Flour, brls	116,000
Wheat, bu	1,435,000
Flour, brls, average weekly deliveries 28th December to 22d February	81,000
Wheat, bu, average weekly deliveries 28th December to 22d February	520,000

With an increase in receipts at these points of about 2,750,000 bu since Aug. 1 last over 1871-2, and a deficiency in the visible supply of 3,000,000 bu, it is not likely that shipments from Atlantic ports this summer can be very large, although stocks in the West are about 4,500,000 bu over last year.

The stocks in Canada West, in warehouses and mills, are very large; but the home demand for the eastern part of this Province, and for the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., will absorb it all. In my opinion the exports from St. Lawrence to England next summer will not exceed our imports at the Welland Canal, Mills, and Montreal, from your Western States.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, March 8, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	671,197	2,515,892	846,726	293,493
Albany	24,000		98,000	113,000
Buffalo	96,701	128,031	70,431	81,098
*Chicago	2,870,313	5,881,630	1,642,552	351,970
Milwaukee	1,829,000	46,000	272,000	113,000
Duluth	77,915			
Toledo	545,143	801,350	148,889	10,803
Detroit	236,056	145,417	77,655	50,622
*Oswego	150,000	100,000	2,000	100,000
St. Louis	404,154	606,376	149,714	24,142
Boston	9,077	27,942	109,972	77,596
Toronto	400,924	500	7,396	62,876
Montreal	128,357	359,360	63,777	9,521
*Philadelphia	60,000	275,000	50,000	
*Baltimore	50,000	254,074	55,000	
Rail shipments w'k	153,315	251,682	292,926	188,637
On N.Y. canals	52,129	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total week	7,213,168	11,627,105	3,910,298	1,524,886
Total—Mar. 13, '73	7,124,745	11,104,703	3,848,000	1,550,683
Total—Feb. 22, '73	6,814,351	10,662,477	3,681,310	1,638,883
Total—Feb. 15, '73	6,380,478	10,296,523	3,487,152	1,667,296
Total—Feb. 8, '73	6,016,773	9,424,240	3,427,092	1,716,755
Total—Dec. 31, '72	6,248,278	9,595,895	3,414,719	2,216,562
Total—Mar. 10, '72	9,673,660	11,508,844	5,834,756	2,005,507

*Estimated.

BARLEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading the official report of the New York Produce Exchange, under date of March 14, I find the following comments on the state of the barley market at that point, and, for the enlightenment of those interested in the subject, offer an explanation that may remove an unfounded prejudice that operates to the detriment of our trade and causes an unfounded alarm on the part of Eastern buyers: "The second-growth process of the Chicago bleachers rather brings Western into disfavor, as buyers are not certain that it has not been stained and then bleached to hide the stain and appreciate the value. Barley that has been stained by damp, or wet during the gathering in the field, loses the quality necessary to make first-class malt." For those interested, but not aware of the exact disposition made of bleached grain at Chicago, it would be well to say that this barley is invariably sold by sample, and mostly to Eastern maltsters; they buying from such apparently nice lots, instead of taking the No. 2 of our elevators. Inquiry of the Inspectors confirms the idea that none of the bleached barley is put into store—in fact, it would be a losing operation to pay the cost of No. 3, and clean and bleach it, for the difference of 10c current between the grades of No. 2 and No. 3. The relative quality of the different grades received at this point is shown by the report of the inspected cars during the week past, confirming an idea becoming prevalent that the best barley is out of first hands, and the other grades now coming forward the tailings of the crop:

	No. 2, cars.	No. 3, cars.	Rejected, cars.	Total, cars.
March 10	7	8	10	25
March 11	6	10	10	26
March 12	3	9	2	14
March 13	1	4	8	13
March 14	2	9	12	23
March 15	1	13	5	19

Whether brewers and maltsters continue buying bleached samples, or take the sound, untouched grain as it is graded from the farmers' hands, is a question for their own interest to decide. OBSERVER.

[We have good reason to believe that the bleached barley is almost, if not quite, all sold by sample, here or at the East, and does not pass into store here as No. 2.—COMMERCIAL ED.]

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and ⅝c lower. No. 2 sold at $1.19⅝@1.19⅞ seller the month, and $1.20@1.20¼ seller April, the latter option closing at the inside; and $1.24@1.24⅜ seller May. Corn was quiet, and a shade easier, at 31⅝@31⅝c seller the month, and 31¾@31⅞c seller April. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 17.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.73@1.80.

BROOM CORN—Dealers continue to report a fair trade, the orders being mostly for the better grades. Stocks are being reduced to some extent, but are still large and fully equal to present wants. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—A weak feeling was evinced on the part of holders of common and medium grades, there seeming to be a pretty general desire to realize, even at something of a concession from last week's prices. Choice packed was being held with some show of firmness, as the receipts of such do not as yet exceed the current wants of the trade. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 25@27c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—This market was without any new features. Trade continues fair for the season, and prices rule steady, as follows: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 61½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. Choice hand-picked varieties are very scarce, but the offerings of common to medium beans are large. Prices range as follows: Navies at $2.40@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick, lime, cement, &c., are meeting with a tolerably fair inquiry at the following range of prices: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—No change in prices of goods in this line, the following still being current:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Fair activity still characterizes the cheese trade, and the market is strong, the late advance being adhered to all around. We quote: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Prices range the same as last week, where they rule steady. We repeat our list: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand is very light at the annexed range of prices: Pork barrels $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3. more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts are large, and prices weak and irregular. We note sales of 4,000 doz and 36 cases at 20c; 8 pkgs at 18c.

FEATHERS—Are in fair request, for the season. The receipts are only moderate, but ample for present requirements. Prices are steady as given below: Prime live geese at 64@67 from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers good grades, 45@62; common do, 25@40; chicken 6@8c. Sales include 2 sacks prime live geese at 66c.

FISH—Remain firm at former quotations. Trade is good both on local and interior account. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Fair activity prevailed in the market for foreign fruits, and prunes, currants, and raisins were a shade higher, in sympathy with an advance in the East. In domestic assortments, only a light business was doing, and prices were only indifferently sustained. We revise our quotations, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14½c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Are in continued good demand. Choice cranberries are scarce and firm. The bulk of the offerings are common, and more or less frosted. Lemons are becoming more plenty, and easier. Apples are in good supply. Prices range as follows: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; lemons at $6.50@7.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—Not a single new feature was noted in connection with the grocery market. Business opens fairly active, and the firm, healthy tone prevalent last week was a feature of the market to-day. We repeat our quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@31c; O.G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@21c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 8½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9½@10c; do, fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Weakness again characterized the hay trade. Eastern and Southern buyers are temporarily out of the market, and, with full stocks on hand and only a limited local demand to meet, holders were willing to take lower prices. We drop quotations 50c per ton all around. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand, though by no means urgent, is sufficiently active to keep stocks down to a low point, and the market remains firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The market is without material change. Trading is still light and confined to the immediate wants of local and country brewers. Prices are shaded in some instances. We make no change in quotations, which are as follows: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. There is a trifle more comb offering, but strictly choice grades are scarce. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair business was transacted at the prevailing prices. The market is firm, in sympathy with the Eastern and foreign markets. Prices are as follows:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were quiet. Rates for corn to Buffalo were a shade easier, as carriers were willing to make contracts at 13c. We quote at 13c for corn and 14c for wheat to Buffalo.

LEATHER—Was quiet and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the yards is fair for the season. The superior grades of lumber continue firm, but common boards, joists, scantling, &c., are in large supply and weak. The country demand for these grades is just fair, but the local trade is less than in past seasons, the fact being attributed to the restrictions of the fire ordinance. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading characteristics of the market were fair activity and firmness. Below are the prices now current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 7, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Continue active and firm. We repeat quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry is steadily increasing. Ropes are steady at the decline noted Saturday. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 17½@ 18
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15½@ 16½
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Business was good, and, with the exception of turpentine and naphtha, both of which were "off" 1c, Saturday's quotations were sustained. Lard, linseed, and whale were firm. The following are the prices current: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76@78c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade continues to improve, as the season advances, and prices are working firmer. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—The pig iron trade continues good, with prices firm as follows:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Choice chickens and turkeys are salable at the full prices of Saturday, but ordinary stock is hardly as firm. The offerings are light. Turkeys are quotable at 10@14c, the latter price for fancy; chickens, $3.00@4.50; ducks, $2.75@3.50; geese, $5.00@8.00.

POTATOES—Were in large supply and salable at reduced prices. Peachblows are quotable at 60@65c, and white potatoes at 50c. Sales include 1 car prime peachblows at 70c delivered; 1 car at 63c; 2 cars at 61c; 1 car choice at 60c; 1 car white at 50c; 1 car mixed at 38c; 1 car peachblows, slightly mixed, at 55c on track.

SALT—The local and interior demand for salt was fair, previous prices being fully sustained. Onondaga, and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were meeting with an improved inquiry. We repeat quotations:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3¾ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was more inquiry for all descriptions. The offerings were liberal and prices ruled steady. Timothy sold at $2.55@3.25 for poor to choice, clover at $4.65@5.00 for ordinary, and $5.80 for mammoth, Hungarian at 75c@1.00, and millet at 65@70c. Flax sold at $1.75@1.80 for good crushing. We note sales of 83 bags choice timothy at $3.25; 190 bags prime at $3.20; 39 bags do at $3.15; 130 bags at $3.10; 60 bags good at $3.05; 53 bags at $3.00; 115 bags at $2.95; 32 bags at $2.85; 16 bags poor at $2.55; 17 bags choice clover at $5.00; 121 bags prime at $4.75; 21 bags at $4.70; 17 bags fair at $4.65; 6 bags mammoth at $5.80; 150 bu Hungarian choice at $1.00; 160 bags at 90c; 60 bags at 85c; 44 bags at 80c; 60 bags at 75c; 40 bags millet at 70c; 25 bags prime at 65c; 1 car flax at $1.80; 42 bags do at $1.75.

TEAS—The tea market was less firm, though without important change in values. Following are the quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@$1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Continues moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull, with a declining tendency. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The leading features of the market are essentially the same as last week. The demand is very light, and mainly for small lots of fine wool. Stocks are small, and consist chiefly of the lower grades of wool. Prices are unsettled. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	51@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 17.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,076 head. The large supply had a depressing effect upon values. Buyers were in fair attendance, but they seemed loth to take hold, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. The number of choice droves on sale was noticeably large, and several sales were reported at $6.00@6.35, but most of the transactions were at prices ranging downward from $5.75. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@4.75

HOGS—In the hog market a liberal business was transacted, and prices were firm and higher. The receipts amounted to some 8,500, but this number did not prove sufficient to satisfy the demand, and sales were quick at 5@10c advance, or at $4.85@4.95 for poor to common; at $5.00@5.10 for medium, and at $5.15@5.25 for good to choice. Some extra sold as high as $5.30@5.35, while a few coarse mixed lots were disposed of at $4.75@4.80, but most of the sales were within the range of $5.00@5.20. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	194	$5.12½	62	199	$5.20	66	220	$5.35
51	211	5.12½	65	187	5.25	37	189	5.15
56	266	5.25	100	167	5.20	75	182	5.22
52	243	5.20	129	209	5.15	158	174	5.20
55	234	5.20	45	298	4.90	76	221	5.15
65	199	5.00	48	251	4.85	55	210	5.00
50	306	5.05	122	188	5.10	84	290	5.00
124	209	5.12½	46	286	5.00	64	221	5.15
65	184	5.12½	75	185	5.20	165	172	5.15
65	199	5.00	68	212	5.20	51	272	5.30
50	306	5.05	418	219	5.12½	58	269	5.12½
124	209	5.12½	64	182	5.20	72	183	5.15
65	184	5.12½	64	185	5.10	68	192	5.12½
158	255	5.05	26	194	5.15	67	253	5.25
104	256	5.05	53	247	5.00	37	305	5.00
62	257	5.05	55	211	5.00	45	186	5.00
51	291	4.95	43	209	5.10	23	213	5.10
68	220	5.15						

SHEEP—This market was quiet, and values underwent no material change, ruling steady at $3.50@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice.

SHAWLS, LACES, &c.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FINE LACES,

French Embroideries,

&c., &c.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

1151 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have now ready their Spring importation of the above specialties, which they are offering at extremely low prices.

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And special inducements are offered as to quality and price.

All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.

J. A. Connor & Co.,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th-sts.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK......Saturday, March 22, noon.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, March 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports......35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports......38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts., now Sherman House.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

183 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful physician in Chicago in his specialty. May be confidentially consulted in all chronic, sexual, and urinary diseases, both sexes. Particular attention to old and complicated cases. Female diseases treated with success. Send stamp for Medical Treatise.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The alarm from Box 323, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in the rear of No. 120 West Adams street, the house of James Casey. No damage.

The difference between the *Times* and the *Journal* is, that while the latter produces what it calls "milk," the former yields what other people call "swill."

Two hundred men in search of something to do were sent away from the Relief Employment Bureau yesterday without being able to obtain it. Persons who are in need of help are invited to call for such as they need.

The *Journal* declares itself a cow, and, to prove the statement, speaks of giving milk to the *Times*. The *Journal* is a mule between a cow and a pump-handle, for it gives only milk and water.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute to revise its constitution and by-laws, is requested to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the office of Barton & Treadwell, No. 88 East Washington street.

Is it skim-milk that the *Journal* feeds to the *Times?* How is it that when the latter sheet devours the former's "milk and water," its own columns are swollen with "swill?"

A bell is to be placed on the Open Board Building for the use of members of the Board of Trade. It is to be cast from the metal of the Court-House bell, and will weigh about 1,000 pounds.

Now the *Journal* is mad. And not without reason. It published "news" a month old on Jan. 1. The *Times* copied it verbatim next day, and reproduced it in an article in its Sunday edition. Then it flings dirt at its contemporary. Whereupon the *Journal* complains that "it isn't nice for the *Times* to kick the cow that gives it milk." Why not be truthful, and sayt "that gives milk and water?"

The Board of Education, last week, made out the estimates of the amount of money required for the support of the public schools for the ensuing year. The total sum asked for buildings, salaries, etc., is $1,007,700. For ten new school-houses and six lots, the sum of $340,000 is requested. Twelve thousand dollars are asked for evening schools, an advance of $2,000 on the sum last appropriated. An effort will be made in the Council to raise this to $15,000.

Tom Lonergan, Chief Operative of the United States Secret Service Department in this city, has made two important arrests in the East lately. The prisoners are noted counterfeiters, named John Ogle and Myles Ogle, brothers. On the latter was found a counterfeit plate from which $5 notes were printed. These arrests break up the worst gang of counterfeiters in the country, and Chicago has reason to be proud that one of her shrewdest citizens accomplished them. The criminals will arrive here shortly.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as a young man 19 years of age was driving an express wagon loaded with furniture across the track of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Twelfth street, his horse became unmanageable, and, dashing forward, threw him out on the track in such a manner that a passing freight train ran over him, killing him instantly. His remains were taken to the Twelfth Street Police Station. An inquest will be held this morning.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Whoiland's restaurant, on West Madison street. The fire started in a pan of hot grease, which was ignited by being placed too near the furnace. The flames gave a free exhibition by spreading themselves among the various meats and vegetables with which the kitchen was filled, and in a short time the fire promised to become very serious. The engines, however, responded to the alarm with such promptness that, before the fire had communicated to the adjoining buildings, it was extinguished. The restaurant was filled with smoke, and everything in it more or less damaged. The loss on the building and contents is about $350. No insurance.

Colored Dress Silks.

Five hundred pieces just opened, at from $1 to $1.50, in all shades and colors, and not much above half their value. Satins in all colors at $1.10, worth $2; black and white striped dress silks at 75 cents—others ask $1.25 for the same goods; 1,000 pieces of Japanese poplins at 25 cents; 200 cases of assorted spring dry goods will be opened this week, mostly of our own importation. Buyers can save at least one-third their money. C. W. & E. Partridge & Co., Nos. 118, 120, 122, 124 State street, near Madison.

Opening of a New Billiard-Hall.

Mr. E. N. Whitcomb, No. 294 West Madison street, will open, this evening, his elegant billiard parlor, furnished with two of those superb "Star of West" 4½x9 carom billiard tables with the lightning cushions, manufactured by "The J. M. Brunswick Company," Nos. 42 to 48 East Adams street. The hall being one of the most attractive of the city, a good time may be anticipated. Exhibition games will be played by some of our best experts.

Gentlemen's Collars.

There is no better way of saving money than by purchasing a good article. This is especially the case in so conspicuous an article of dress as a gentleman's collar. Those who have worn the Elmwood Collar have discovered this, while to those who prefer a different style, the Warwick is now offered.

—At Wapello, Iowa, the other day, a 2-year old child fell into a cistern, and its mother jumped in after it. The water was seven feet deep, and the two would have been drowned had not a brother of the lady leaped in and rescued them.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT.—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM with board for a gentleman.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST. NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low rates. Single rooms, $6 and $7.

506 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. References required.

694 WABASH-AV., A LARGE ROOM, WITH board. Reference required. Accommodations first-class.

884 INDIANA-AV. CORNER EIGHTEENTH-ST.—nicely furnished rooms to rent with board. Terms moderate.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—FURNISHed rooms, with good hotel board, $5 and $6 per week. Families accommodated.

West Side.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., A VERY PLEASANT, front bed-room, with first-class board.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT WITH OR without board, a nicely furnished room with large closet, for two or three gentlemen, in marble-front brick house; has all the modern improvements.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with board.

168 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room to rent with board; also one single room.

263 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM, SUITable for 2 or more gentlemen. Dinner at half past 6.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front single and double rooms, first-class board, and home comforts; terms moderate.

304 ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of back parlor, bedroom, and private bath-room; only parties expecting to be permanent need apply.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE Union Park—Very large rooms, elegantly furnished and unfurnished, with board; contain all modern conveniences; accommodations No. 1.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED parlor with good board for gentleman and wife. Also, single rooms for gentlemen or ladies, very reasonable, in a quiet, orderly, Canadian family. Dinner at 6:30 o'clock. Reference required.

North Side.

219 ILLINOIS-ST., HANDSOMELY FURNISHED back room, suitable for two single gentlemen. New brick house, has all modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENT DESIRES A HANDSOMELY furnished east or south front room, with board, on West Side, between Adams and Washington-sts., east of Union Park; table must be strictly first-class. Address G O E, 236 South Water-st.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER, front room, with one or two bedrooms, South Side, east of State-st. Address, with price, location, &c., L 56, Tribune office. Reference given and required.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIVATE family, with the use of a piano. Address with price, Z 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN GOOD location, one large, unfurnished front room, or suite, with board. Answers will please be explicit as to location, conveniences, and terms. Address G 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$35,000 WORTH OF WHISKIES for sure property on Wash[illegible] Heights or [illegible] Northwestern car shops. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FLOURING MILL, one of the finest mills in the St[illegible] and paying well. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, ONLY 15 miles from Chicago. A great bargain. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GRAIN FARM IN MICHIgan in exchange for city real estate. Address, giving location and description, &c., Q 34, Tribune office.

REWARD.

REWARD—I WILL PAY A LIBERAL REWARD for the immediate return of the articles taken from my safe on the night of March 14, 1873. All communications strictly confidential. W. B. STANNARD, 28 North Desplaines.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 NORTH Clark-st., northwest corner Michigan-st., Rooms 2 and 3:

NORTH SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY.

One swell front brick house, north of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.
Two 2-story and basement brick, Indiana-st., near State.
One marble front, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln.
14-room brick house and corner lot; $5,750.
Three frame houses, barns and lot; $3,000; one-fourth cash.
Two-story and brick basement; lot 40x120; $6,000.
Three 2-story houses, and lot 25x150; $4,000.
Cottage and lot one block north of Division-st.; $1,500.
Basement cottage 10 rooms and lot, Superior-st.; $2,800.
Four business houses, Clark-st., south of Chicago-av.

UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

136 beautiful grove lots 2 to 5 blocks north of Lincoln Park; $550 to $1,250; one-fourth cash.
75 lots west of Lincoln Park; $850 to $1,500.
Lots on North Dearborn-st.; $200 per foot.
Lots on North LaSalle-st.; $175 per foot.
Lots on North Clark-st. at $125 per foot.
Lots on Lincoln-av. at $36 per foot.
100x174, in Wright's Grove, $65 per foot.
Lots on Fullerton-av., near Lincoln, $60.
Lots on all streets in North Division.
Four dwellings to exchange for unimproved.
North Side our specialty.
LINN & HAWKINSON.

FOR SALE—20x100 FEET ON LASALLE-ST. EAST front between Chicago-av. and Chestnut-st. at a very low price.
Two new brick dwelling houses and lots on Huron-st. near Dearborn; cheap.
House and lot corner Wells-st. and Lincoln-av.
25x100 feet on Erie-st. near Pine.
Lots on Oak-st. near lake shore.
100x100 feet on Pearson-st. near LaSalle.
Brick house and lot on Wabash-av. near Twelfth-st. $17,000.
Lot on North Clark-st. near Ohio.
40 feet front on Wabash-av. near Jackson-st.
20 feet front on LaSalle-st. near Randolph. $12,000.
Several lots on Michigan-av. near Randolph-st.
Lots on Southwestern plank road. $1,500 per lot.
Lots on West Polk-st. $1,300 per lot.
Lots on West Taylor-st. $900 per lot.
Lots on Centre-av. $1,000 per lot.
Lots on Harbine-st. $800 per lot. SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st. Room 17.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTate Agent, 89 Clark-st.:
Fine stone-front dwelling, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., first-class in every respect, very cheap, and on long time if desired.
Two-story frame, Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot, partly on time, $8,500.
Cottage, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
Lot, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at a great bargain if taken at once.
60 feet, Wentworth-av., near boulevard, only $20 per foot, all cash.
Lot on Twenty-fifth-st., only $950, on time.

FOR SALE—STYLISH NEW HOUSES—WEST Adams-st., four-story and basement brick, 17 rooms, $15,000.
West Washington-st., octagon marble-front, near Lincoln-st., $15,000.
Wabash-av., octagon-front marble, and brick barn, $15,000.
Park Row, elegant place, overlooking the harbor, $25,000.
Throop-st., marble octagon-front, facing Jefferson Park, $19,000.
West Adams-st., octagon-front brick, with brick barn, $10,500.
Honore-st., octagon brick, 29-foot lot, and barn, cheap, $9,500.
ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—133 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., near Winchester.
4 marble front houses on Park-av., near Wood-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, at a bargain.
2 cottages pleasantly located in West Division.
1 lot on Van Buren-st., west of Robey.
1 lot on Seeley-av., near Jackson-st.
2 lots on Milwaukee-av., south of Evergreen-av.
1 lot on Evergreen-av., west of Milwaukee-av.
1 brick house, 10 rooms, corner Tyler-st. and Marshfield-av., cheap.
O. L. MANN, Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY COLLINS & FULTON, ROOM 3 Republic Life Building, 4 new brick dwellings, with lots 132, 134, 136, and 138 Park-av., 10 years' time. 2 new houses, with lots, on Perch-st., near Madison; price, $4,200 and $4,500. Dwelling and lot No. 441 Taylor-st. Dwelling and lot No. 441 Jackson-st. Dwelling and lot near corner of Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.; price, $3,500. 5 room cottage, with 1½ acres of ground, 2 minutes' walk from depot, Lake Forest, only $1,500.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AS I AM ABOUT changing my residence out of Chicago, and may find it rather inconvenient to remove my real estate. Lots on Sampson-st., just west of Reuben, only $850, worth $1,000; cottage of 4 rooms, and lot on Wentworth-av., close to Archer, $1,500 only; cheap for $2,000. No. 110 Arnold-st., 2 lots and house of 10 rooms, renting for $40 per month; price only $3,500, worth $4,500. House No. 19 Charles-place, lot 20x100, containing 20 rooms, besides basement of 12 rooms, well finished; this house rented last year for $140 per month, paying 10 per cent on $16,000. Will sell for less than $1,000, or will sell for cheaper property. Any one wishing to invest can get a bargain. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—400 FEET ON THE CORNER OF WEST Lake-st. and Kedzie-av., two blocks east of the Central Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE CORNER OF NORTH-av. and Noble-st. Easy terms. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MARBLE FRONTS (OCTAgon), Michigan and Prairie-avs. I built and own, and will sell and rent at prices that cannot be beat. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 229, 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms; has laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., very nicely finished throughout; lot 24x178 to 20-foot alley; price, $8,000, and terms very easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—105x191 FEET ON MADISON-ST., CORner of St. Louis-av., opposite Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON LONG TIME, OR WILL exchange for good city property—The premises No. 50 Union Park-place, consisting of a good marble-front house, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements, with large lot, 60x120 feet to alley; good barn. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 TO $500, EASY TERMS. LOTS in this city, less than 3 miles from court-house. We take you to them in 20 minutes. We will give, for the next 30 days, the very best bargains to be found inside the old city limits. A. G. STORY & SON, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON STANTON-av., Cottage Grove, 7 rooms, price, $3,800, $300 to $500 cash, balance in monthly payments, if desired; convenient to horse-cars and Hyde Park train. Inquire of owner, at 125 Vincennes-av., or at 562 Wabash-av. U. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—LOTS EAST OF AND NEAR CENTRAL Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGES, WITH LARGE lots (43x125) in good locality on South Side, near Boulevard, at from $1,800 to $2,500; only $300 to $500 down, balance in monthly payments. Houses built to order to suit purchaser's views on same terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV., BRICK HOUSE, TWO stories and basement, terms very easy; price, $8,500, including carpets, range, furnace, and gas fixtures. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., MARBLE-FRONT house, 1041, with splendid barn; price, $23,000. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, SEVERAL FINE RESidences, on easy terms; prices from $8,000 to $30,000. Must be sold. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 141 ELLIS-AV.—HOUSE IS new, brick, and with all modern improvements; house is first-class in every respect, with barn attached. Also 50 feet southwest corner of Ohio and Pine-sts. Inquire 59 and 61 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—33½x180 EAST FRONT ON MICHIGAN-av. near Twenty-eighth-st. $10,500. 24 feet on Wabash-av. near Thirtieth-st. at $160 per foot. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-ST., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, EAST FRONT, ON WAbash-av., just 50 feet south of Thirty-second-st.; will be sold for $200 per front foot, if taken within two weeks. Address U 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS, EASY TERMS, 1 ONE block inside south city limits, and 1 one block outside. Address OWNER, care J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—25X160 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., opposite Hayden Block. Cheap, as owner wants money. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-STORY COTTAGE AND BASEment finished, 16 rooms, No. 573 Fulton-st., all for $5,000. For further information call on the owner at store 55 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, WITH ALL modern improvements. Inquire at house, 1007 West Monroe-st., or at 722 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 12-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, with brick basement, heated by furnace; hot and cold water, with very large lot, east of Jefferson Park, commanding a view of the most of the park. Apply at HALL'S Photo Gallery, 217 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. M. HITT, OFFICE 19 MAJOR Block, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 625 Adams-st., 10 rooms, with lot 25x186 3-10 feet; good barn; house finished in good style; gas, hot and cold water; $12,000, half cash.
House and lot on Ranson-st., near the Steel Iron Works, business room below, residence above; $4,500, ¼ cash.

FOR SALE—30x80 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST. between Lake and Randolph, corner of [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY [illegible] BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, near Union Park; [illegible] improvements; [illegible] lot, south front, on Warren [illegible] very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET NORTH CLARK-ST., near Ohio. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE house and lot on easy terms and in good condition, at a price that will sell it. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST. FINE TWO-STORY house with bay window; large barn and lot 165 near Monroe-st. $4,200; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY B. F. GUYTON, ROOM 18, METROpolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.:
A nice, well-built cottage, with lot 50x160 to a 16-foot alley, and large barn; situated on South Leavitt-st., near Monroe, east front. A very comfortable home for a small family. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—NO. 646 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Lincoln-st. This is a very desirable residence, and is offered at a bargain for a few days only. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., 89 SOUTH Clark-st.:
A fine residence on a 30-foot lot on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.
A marble front residence on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., with 28 or 56 feet of ground; lot 180 feet deep.
A handsome brick residence, two story and basement, on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. This house is very complete in every particular, and is a decided bargain.
Two-story brick house and basement on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
30x170 feet on Indiana-av., just south of Twenty-sixth.
25 feet on State-st., near Thirty-fifth.
132x165 feet southwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st. This is a choice residence lot; high ground and beautiful grove.
Fifty lots on Twenty-second, Ambrose, and Moore-sts., between Leavitt and Campbell, near Blue Island-av. and McCormick's reaper factory. This neighborhood is growing very rapidly, owing to the increase of manufactories, and is a good place to invest. Lots sold cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WASHINGTON-st.—$2,400, $800 down—New cottage of 8 rooms, with barn, lot 50x140, on Sixty-fifth-st., at Englewood. Must sell this week. Will give a bargain for all cash down.
$2,500—Store and dwelling above, 19 years' lease, on Lake-st., between Paulina and Wood. Store rented for $40, and a good barn.
$75 per foot—315x250 feet, river front, on North Branch and Clayborn-place, suitable for lumber mills and factories. Cheapest dock property in Chicago.
$100 per foot—75x164 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; terms easy.
$5,000—Twelve-room two-story dwelling, lot 25x125, 771 West Van Buren-st., south front. Look at this property, it is a great bargain.
$100 per foot—25x125 feet, on Van Buren-st., between Honore and Lincoln, south front; $500 down, balance easy.
Thirteen-room two-story dwelling, 10 years' lease, $100 per year, on Green-st., near Van Buren; will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
240 acres, Sec. 11, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.
160 acres, Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.
160 acres, Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
160 acres, Sec. 20, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
120 acres, Sec. 10, 38, 13, Archer Road.
Several fine bargains in business property.
60 feet, Madison-st., near Paulina.
133 feet, Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON ASHLAND-AV., COR. Hinman-st., 25x100 feet; $1,400, cash. F. W. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES EAST FRONT ON STONY ISland-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—5 COTTAGES AND lots on Peoria-st., near Randolph; will sell singly. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST SUBDIVIDED INTO blocks and lots 40 acres on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, within 300 feet of West Forty-eighth-st. depot, and only one mile west of city limits. We are giving bargains to those wishing to build, and building for those desiring. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, ON South Side; also two cottages, with 6 years' lease, situated in the Northwest Division, near horse-cars. Apply to S. BOURGOIN, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts., within Court-House Square.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRtieth-st., small house, and lot 48x181, only $9,600, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST STORES IN the South Division, four stories and basement, and in one of the most desirable locations. A good house on one of the avenues, worth $20,000 or $25,000, would be taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops, 50x126; the cheapest and best lots at the shops; one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts, Room 1.

FOR SALE—VERY EASY TERMS—CHOICE CORner near Drexel Boulevard; 9 room house. West Side. Lots at Rock Island Car-shops. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 80 WEST Division-st., 20x28 feet, and lot 25x150, on easy terms.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, NEAR the station, 5 choice lots, each 26x125 feet, for $1,000, payable $200 cash and $200 per year for 4 years, at 8 per cent interest.
Any purchaser of five lots who builds thereon within six months from date of purchase a house worth not less than $1,200, will be allowed a credit of $200 to apply in full of the first deferred payment. For a house worth $1,600, began within 30 days and finished within three months, a deduction of $300 from the purchase price will be made and the terms so changed as to let the entire balance of unpaid purchase money run on four (4) years time if desired. We will sell about fifty lots on the above terms. Full abstracts, showing perfect title, will be furnished free to each purchaser. Our object in offering the large deductions named is to secure the immediate erection of fifteen or twenty good houses. Several are already contracted to be built on the adjoining property and finished June 1, 1873. The first purchaser will have choice of lots out of the best block in the Subdivision.
THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—280 ACRES ON SALE FOR A FEW days, 2 miles west of Hinsdale. The C., B. & Q. Railroad runs through the centre of the tract, bringing all the land within half a mile of the station located on the premises. The land lies high (200 feet above the lake) and rolling, and for a suburban town is not excelled by any within the same radius from the city. The Chicago Excelsior Press Brick Company is located adjoining, with the capacity of making 140,000 best quality pressed brick per day—thus giving cheap building material on the ground. To the right party to handle the property there is $100,000 in the purchase. Would sell one-half interest to a party of means, and develop on joint account. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 72X170, ON SOUTHWEST CORner Humboldt boulevard and Hoffman-av., Maplewood, on Wisconsin Division C. & N. W. R. R., with a comfortable and well-built house of 9 rooms. First-class furnace, with hot-air and ventilating registers through the house. Artesian well [illegible] rods from house on boulevard; water in kitchen; good barn and hennery. Over 50 ornamental and choice fruit trees and shrubbery. Distance from Court-House, 4½ miles; 30 minutes' drive from town; 15 minutes on steam cars; commutation fare, 6⅔ cents; 10 trains daily. Terms very reasonable. I am at home Sundays, and week days before 9½ and after 4. At noon during the week at Dickson & Cooper's, 173 East Madison-st. M. I. WHITMAN.

FOR SALE—BY A. M. HITT, OFFICE ROOM 19 Major Block, Block 76, Blue Island Land & Building Company Subdivision of Washington Heights; also, 10 lots on Tracy-av., near railroad crossing at Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, CHOICE VARIETY of residences, vacant lots, and acre tracts. Oak Park property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER Sixth-fifth-st., 149x189 feet, two blocks from Englewood Post-office. Price, $30 per foot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ADJOINING MR. BECK'S beautiful park at Englewood. A rare bargain. Can be had for $21,600 if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, MY CHOICE HOME IN Wheaton, near the depot; house 10 rooms, stone cellar, good wells and cistern, large grounds 2¼ acres, 100 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and other shade and ornamental trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE PROPERTY, ONE OF the most elegant residences in this beautiful suburb. Lot 200 feet front. A bargain in this property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, FINE RESIDENCE, one block and a half from depot; fruit and shrubbery on premises; trains will run every hour after May 1; will give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, WITH 200 or 450 feet ground, on Circle-av., Norwood Park; for sale on very easy terms. Also 60 fine building lots in Whipple's Addition to Norwood Park, at low prices and easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE STOCK YARDS. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE SOUTH PARK. Very desirable residence property. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT KENsington, on C., B. & Q. R. R., size 50x200, on small monthly payments; situated on the first rise of ground west of Chicago. By LYMAN & DODGE, Real Estate Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 room, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty—Farm of 71 acres, situated on Rock River, within 1 mile of the business centre of the City of Beloit. On the premises there is a good house and barn, orchard, and 7 acres of timber. Inquire of P. BURROUGHS & SON, 500 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE FRUIT AND vegetable farm one mile and a quarter from Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., with good brick dwelling, cheap at $5,000; will assume reasonable mortgage on city property if necessary. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS ON MADISON-ST. [illegible] three blocks east of Central Park. [illegible] BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st. [illegible] for suburban lots.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY [illegible] brick house, worth [illegible] LOT, OR HOUSE AND [illegible] southwest. Address [illegible] Side, between Lake and Jackson-[illegible] Robey and Carpenter-sts. Must be a lot, northwest corner preferred. Address, stating [illegible] P 79, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 333 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MEDICAL STUDENT, YOU CAN purchase the surgical instruments wanted, cheap, at the GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM ST. PAUL, WHO called on Mrs. H, 500 Burnside-st., in regard to a housekeeper, please send his address to G 17, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., WANTED FOR cash; entire household stocks bought, to any amount; prompt attention to letters, or calls. I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BY A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY, their furniture, either with or without lease of 14-room house. Inquire of J. L. SPROLGE, 127 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY RARE CHANCE TO ANY RESPONSIBLE party wishing to engage in a well-established and lucrative grocery, crockery, provision, and flour and feed business; established in 1857, in a flourishing village 7 miles from Chicago. For particulars inquire at my store at Oak Park, or at Durand & Co.'s, Chicago. Reason for selling, death in my family. WILLIAM STEINER.

AN ESTABLISHED FURNITURE BUSINESS WITH complete stock of staple goods for sale, in a city of 15,000 population, connected by railroad with all the larger cities. Apply to H. S. CARTER & CO., 144 and 146 Lake-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of one of the best patent rights in the country. Patent and titles all clear and secure. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Address M M Q, Tribune office.

A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, IN EXCELLENT location, doing a good business. Inquire of NOCKIN & FISHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A DRUG STORE IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION for sale. Address W, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MERchandise in a general store. Will invoice $10,000 or $12,000. Sales yearly are $50,000. Parties wishing to change their business apply to GEORGE S. SAWYER & CO., Mount Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE ONLY HOTEL in Chatsworth, Ill., on T., P. & W. R. R. Best point for hotel business in central Illinois. Address G. O. T., Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR A PARTNER WANTED—IN A furniture factory, well established, and adapted for the manufactory of moldings, doors, sash, and office furniture. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE—ONE-THIRD OR one-half interest in a planing mill and furniture manufactory, at a valuation of $15,000, in complete running order, built by present owner, or would rent the same for one to five years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

I HAVE THE BEST PATENT-RIGHT IN THE United States, which I will exchange for part cash and city property, or land; have been offered $10,000 for one-half; can be seen at No. 344 West Madison-st. J. WARD.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Paxton, Ford County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad; one of the best points on the road; a good chance for any one wishing to start a branch yard. Address E. LITTLE & CO., Paxton, Ill., or B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE, CAPItal required about $500; will pay 100 per cent. McPHERSON & CO., 163 Washington-st., Room 25.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY, WITH FIXtures, for sale; doing a good paying business. 631 West Lake-st.

PAPER, STATIONERY, AND CIGAR STORE FOR sale cheap at 585½ State-st., corner Twelfth.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE; WELL FITTED UP, in a No. 1 location, and doing a good business. Inquire at 14 North Clark-st.

THE BEST LOCATED DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN the Southwest Division of the city, near the new manufacturing district, for sale. Yearly sales of $50,000. Responsible parties who mean business will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Inquire at 460 Centre-av., junction of Blue Island-av. and Mitchell-st.

$175 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A CIgar and newspaper stand in the Barnes House. Business first-rate.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established business paying that amount monthly, with a view to increase the same. 116 Washington-st., Room 38.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE COMMISSION SALE STABLES, 261 AND 263 State-st., we have room to-day for sixty horses. Bring them in and get your cash for them. No trouble for us to sell horses at fair prices. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A NEW BUGGY, HORSE, HARNESS, $250; GROcery wagon, horse, harness, $130; 2 horses, weigh 2,600, $325; 5 grocery express. McHENRY'S, 42 Harmon-ct.

BUTTERS & CO. WILL OFFER AT THEIR SALE on Wednesday, March 19, the finest assortment of one and two-seat phaetons, open and top buggies, express and democrat wagons, single and double harness in the city. Sale peremptory, and all work warranted. Do not fail to attend. Exchange, Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$230 TAKES HORSE, HARNESS, AND top buggy, all complete. Can be seen at JOHN HOWE'S stables, in rear of 1,176 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING HORSE, AND HARness. Barn rear of 1123 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—4 BIG WORK HORSES; TO BE SEEN at 747 West Madison-st., if called for to-day; cheap.

FOR SALE—HEAVY AND LIGHT EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, a second-hand buggy and one lumber wagon for one horse. At 259 South Canal.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LIGHT PEDDLER-wagon, closed box, almost new. Also suitable for delivering dry goods, clothing, etc. Inquire in Store 139 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3 FINE YOUNG HORSES, 8 NEW milch cows, with calves, at 160 Milwaukee-av. Inquire for owner, O. A. ANDERSON.

FOR SALE—ONE EXPRESS WAGON BUILT BY Coan & Tenbrooke, and double set of harness, with 2 horses; cheap, at 641 Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY FOR SALE—in first-rate condition; stands at NEWTON'S, Fifth-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts.

LIVERY—THE OMAHA STABLES WILL OPEN March 20, at 167 and 168 Michigan-av., between Jackson and Adams-st. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY, BOARDING, AND sale stables, 268 Michigan-st., city, accommodation for about 30 more boarders. First-class care and attention. Prices reasonable.

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY A HORSE, BUGGY, or harness, will find ours the best place in the city, as there are positively no misrepresentations at the commission house, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, a gentle horse and low buggy or phaeton at moderate rates. Address Q 67, Tribune office.

WE WANT TO BUY A HORSE AND GOOD TOP buggy; cash, $300 to $400. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

WE HAVE A VERY LIVELY DEMAND FOR second-hand carriages, buggies, express and light wagons. Can sell immediately at the commission house 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO REAP THE GREAT money harvest at Westbrook's Grand Central Hotel and bath-rooms, 13 South Water-st., office up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $5,000 TO $8,000, which I wish to invest with another party with about the same amount, in a substantial manufacturing business, already established; will bear investigation. Call or address C, 199 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WANT SOME MAN TO join me and go West, in the general merchandise and commission business; must have $5,000 to $10,000 cash or dry goods; can make money fast. Address COLORADO, 169 LaSalle-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD MAN that can command $500, to join me in a first-class business; it will pay $20,000 yearly. Address W 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest with a practical butcher, in an established meat and vegetable market on West Side; fixtures complete; a large run on coarse meats. For particulars call on LARKIN & JENKS, Real Estate Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with $20,000, in the most profitable manufacturing business in the West; 20 per cent per annum guaranteed; 100 per cent will probably be made. Address U 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $10,000, in a first-class paying business, that is no experiment, and will bear investigation. Address A 60, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 TO engage in a safe and lucrative business; profits ample; good references given and required. Address V 99, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. Thirty spirits have been seen and recognized in one evening at MRS. TEED'S cabinet seance, from children to old age. MRS. TEED and MISS SHAW, tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, lost and stolen property, reveal past and present events, cure all diseases that are curable. Public seance every evening at 8 o'clock. Private sittings at all hours.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CA[N] tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you want to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deaf[ness], [illegible] eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

DR. BUTT, MAGNETIC [illegible] physician, 21 South [illegible] excelsior medicine and [illegible] druggists.

MRS. DUPONT [illegible] can be consulted on all matters, physical or mental. [illegible]

MADAME PARIE—THE WONDERFUL GIPSY, of New York: consultations 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. [illegible] No gentlemen admitted. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45, upper floor.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, Business, and Medical Medium, 290 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also physical examinations. At 21 South Desplaines-st.; fee, $1.

FINANCIAL.

A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A NATIONAL bank, with a good business, for sale. Inquire of Third National Bank, Chicago.

CASH—HIGHEST PRICE FOR CLAIMS ON ALL bankrupt insurance companies. UNDERWOOD & COWLES, Room 18, 161 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building.

INSURANCE MONEY OBTAINED, BANKRUPT companies' policies and claims bought. Get my prices before selling. HENRY S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH I HAVE BEEN compelled to relinquish business, and desire to return my thanks to the city bankers and business houses generally for their kindness and confidence. M. GOLDBERG, Banker and Broker, 100 Market-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE, IMPROVed or unimproved, or buy good purchase-money mortgages. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$1,500 CASH ON HAND TO LEND ON good city real estate for five years. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$150 ON HOUSEHOLD goods, for 4 months; security ample. Address Q 33, Tribune office, with terms.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN NO. 1124 MICHIgan-av., corner Thirtieth-st., and furniture, nearly new, for sale at about half cost. Call at house.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH barn and carriage-house, on Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID 9-ROOM NEW HOUSE at Norwood Park. Possession at once. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A 9-room dwelling, centrally located, on West Side, with a choice lot of genteel furniture, complete, which will be sold at a bargain. For particulars inquire of BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 188 East Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—147 WEST ERIE-ST., NEAR MILWAUkee-av., from April 15, house containing 6 first-class rooms, with all modern improvements; furniture for sale at a great sacrifice.

TO RENT—A FRAME HOUSE, WITH LARGE LOT, to a family of adults. House contains handsome carpets and some furniture. A gent, wife, and two children will reserve three rooms, and wish to board with the family. Will pay rent and $25 a month. Address L 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON WASHINGTON near Union Park, completely furnished. The furniture can be bought at a big discount. House contains 11 rooms, all in thorough repair; possession given at once. Address V 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN 9-room house. Furniture for sale at 60 cents on the dollar; furniture first-class and nearly new. Inquire at Room 8, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 491 North LaSalle-st., 18 rooms, all modern improvements. Will sell. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE-HOUSE ON Garibaldi-st., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 41 HAMILTON-AV., near Hoyne and Adams-sts. References required.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF MAY, NO. 46 WARREN-av., near Union Park, house of 10 rooms, water and gas. Apply to owner, Room 4, Union Park Hotel. K. L. HOLBROOK.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF ABOUT 70 ROOMS, TO BE finished May 1, corner of Adams-st. and Fifth-av. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO DWELLING-HOUSES ON MICHIgan-av., near Twelfth-st., which can be rented from this date until the 1st day of May, 1874, at unusually low prices, provided the rent is paid in advance. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 & 7.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON ILLINOIS-ST., large, airy, and with modern improvements, suitable for boardinghouses. M. H. KENDIG & CO., 157 Fifth-av., Room 12.

TO RENT—STORE, 20x50, SUITABLE FOR ALL kinds of business; best location in the city; 38 Fifth-av., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 138 ABERDEEN-ST., 7 rooms, $40; 330 West Van Buren-st., 10 rooms, $60. T. E. PATTERSON, 45 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A LARGE 50-FOOT STORE ON TWENty-second-st., near Wabash-av., now occupied by Simpson & Norwell, from May 1. Also the single store occupied by Kline & Shloss adjoining. Also rooms on second floor, suitable for dentists' and doctors' offices. These stores and rooms are heated by steam, and are first-class in every particular. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE WITH PLATE-GLASS FRONT, on southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harmon-court. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE FINE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment, 71 Monroe-st. Apply in building. GEORGE BOOMER.

TO RENT—A BAKERY IN GOOD ORDER AND ready for business. Apply on the premises to Mrs. GIBB, 788 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TO COAL DEALERS—WE WANT TO rent the dock fronting on Twelfth-st., east of bridge; has been occupied by Kellogg & Co. for the past 6 years; good stand for business. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF STORE NO. 55 WEST Randolph-st. at $20 per month. Call in store 55 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT OF THE NEW brick building, with stone front, No. 172 Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av. Inquire at office on the corner.

TO RENT—STORE 220 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts., 4-story and basement, 27x160. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM at 177 Clark-st., northeast corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor, $18; references. 154 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS WITH WATER AND sink for housekeeping. Apply 89 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SUITE AND FURnished rooms and stable. 496 Michigan-av.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE 1st OF MAY, A GOOD house of 8 or 10 rooms, east of State-st. and south of Twelfth, or east of Halsted-st., North Side. Address with terms, this week, Dr. ASPINWALL, 102 and 104 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD tenants for houses from now and 1st of May; some first-class houses wanted. J. M. BEVERLY, 21 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate. Address T 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE, prompt-paying tenant (family of four, no small children), a dwelling-house (brick preferred) containing modern improvements, located between Twelfth and Twenty-eighth-sts., east of State; rent not to exceed $1,200; can move in 1st of April, if desired. Address, stating price and location, K 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a room, with or without board; home comforts desired. Address V 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, from May 1, a house of from 7 to 10 rooms, with modern improvements, by a responsible tenant; would buy carpets. Address M 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEFORE APRIL 1, THREE rooms with closets, etc., suitable for housekeeping, for man and wife; vicinity of Union or Jefferson Park preferred. Address, stating terms, W, 565 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 8 TO 10 rooms for private family, east of State-st., between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth. Address or call at Tea Store No. 94 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with no children, a furnished house for six months or more; South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., preferred. Address A. BAIRD, Army Headquarters, Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PART OF THE FIRST floor of a store in connection with large second and third floors, for a furniture store. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE A GREAT NUMBER of applications for houses; owners will please send in descriptions. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON the lake shore, south of the city, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Address, with location and terms, M & M, 522 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG LA[DIES] who sew by the day, a room in some re[spectable] family on the South Side, where they can [illegible] and take meals Sundays. Terms moderat[e] [illegible] exchanged. Address, for three day[s], [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON[E OR] TWO LARGE lofts for light manufac[turing], [wi]th use of steam elevator; South Side. State [illegible] and price. P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE PARTIES WHO want to [illegible] and cottages on the West, North, and S[outh Sides]. Owners wanting tenants call or address [illegible] WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE TENants, no children or boarders, a house of 6 to 8 rooms, gas and water, on Washington, Warren, or Park-av., east of Hoyne. Address P 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFTS—ABOUT 18,000 square feet loft room, second, third, and fourth stories, on corner of street or alley, lighted on three sides, between Wabash and LaSalle and Adams and Lake-sts. Apply to the J. M. BRUNSWICK CO., 44 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, no children, [illegible] or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, or cottage of about 6 rooms, within two miles of McVicker's Theatre. Address, with terms, F 89, Tribune office.

LOST.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN TWENty-seventh and Twenty-first-sts., on State, from Twenty-first to Klein & Sloss, on Twenty-second, a gold sleeve button with letter S. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 439 Burnside-st.

LOST—A DARK BAY MARE, STAR IN FOREhead. A liberal reward for return to No. 173 West Indiana-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 1 and 2 o'clock, in one of the Wabash-av. stages, between Twenty-second and Madison-sts., a brown pocketbook, containing about $60 in currency and sundry papers, receipts, &c., of no value to anyone but the owner. Any one returning same and contents to BOWEN BROTHERS' office, 18 Metropolitan Block, will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—FRIDAY, MARCH 14, MINK COLLAR, BEtween Paulina and Hubbard-sts. A liberal reward on returning to 545 Hubbard-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING THE EARNings of a poor washerwoman. The finder will be rewarded $10 by returning it to C F, 121 North Sangamon-st.

LOST—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF TWO houses, between the Ætna Foundry and Dearborn-st. Reward given if delivered to GEORGE OLSEN, 180 North Curtis-st.

LOST—ON THE WEST SIDE, SUNDAY, A SMALL yellow dog, quite a family pet; he has a bushy tail; answers to name "Turk." A liberal reward will be paid on returning to 245 East Indiana-st.

FOUND.

TAKEN UP—A BAY MARE. OWNER CAN FIND at 43 Illinois-st.

FOUND—CORNER TWELFTH-ST. AND BLUE Island-av., a black cassimere cape; the owner can have the property by calling at 282 Forquer-st., and paying charges; cape found March 9.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING MONEY on West Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 79 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—75,000 DRY NORWAY FLOORING OF good quality. HANNAH, LYMAN & CO., No. 80 Main-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CUT STONE, 19-INCH FACE, cut for a basement wall 4 feet high and 150 feet long, with water table. Also, 20,000 pressed brick on North Side. Apply to O. LIPPINCOTT, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN; none need apply who are not first-class men and understand their business. Inquire on Wednesday morning at 248 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION druggist, who speaks German and English, for city drug store; must come well recommended. E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, etc.; one willing to make himself generally useful and deposit $500 security. Address A 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE an experienced bill-clerk; must be competent, and have good references, and willing to work for low wages. Address, with references, U 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO PATENT office drawings; must be a good penman. Northwestern Patent Agency, Room 21, Fuller's Building, 153 Dearborn-st. G. L. CHOPIN.

WANTED—A RETAIL HAT AND CAP SALESman. Address, with real name and references, V 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MILLER WHO IS WILLING TO work for moderate wages, board, and good home until new crop comes in; must have sober, respectable habits, and be a competent miller. Address Lock Box 243 Mendota, Ill. Single man preferred.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER—A FIRST-CLASS operator, and also able to do a fair job in India ink. Address L. D. JONES, Angola, Ind.

WANTED—A PAINTER WHO CAN STRIPE AND finish wagons. Inquire at 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE SMITH HELPER AT 333 State-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT, SOBER, HONEST mechanics who would like to settle in handsome suburban town, where in short time home of own among the best of neighbors can be secured free of debt, to figure on plastering and painting at Highwood; also laborers; every mechanic there has made $1,000 to $3,000 in past year. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER, ONE WHO CAN DO blacksmith work around a foundry. Apply at office of North Chicago Iron Foundry.

WANTED—PLUMBER. CALL AT NO. 149 ARcher-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER, AT 221 Division-st.

WANTED—4 CARVERS AND 6 CABINETMAKERS at SWINEY BROS., 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., corner Ashland-av.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS LATHERS, SOUTHwest corner Adams-st. and Wabash-av.; come prepared to work; steady work and prompt pay.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GRAINERS. APPLY TO WM. PHILLIPS, at J. W. Bent's Factory, Monroe-st., between Franklin-st. and Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN TO SELL non-explosive for Kerosene oil. Costs 8c to 12c; sells for 25c to 50c. Also other goods that pay a large profit. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH A FEW hundred dollars and good references, to take charge of a lucrative business in this city, while a branch of the same is being located in New York. Call at 34 South Clinton-st., Room 7. D. W. BROWN & CO.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas, 25 woodchoppers, 10 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO canvass the city for a cash article, used in every respectable family. Apply at once at 34 South Clinton-st., Room 7.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, AND State to sell our new and popular articles. If you want to make money don't fail to call on the DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, SOLICITORS, waiters, drivers, and laborers; also man with $250. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES $1.75, board $3.50; plenty of station work to be had; 50 farm hands for Illinois, at good prices; 200 choppers for Indiana and Ohio. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STREET SALESMEN, to sell the best selling street toy ever invented. Quick sales and large profits. Address or call on NEVERS & CO., Room 23 Nevada Block, Washington and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A BOY TO DELIVER GROCERIES. Apply at the GOLDEN TEA STORE, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT H. A. ADAMS & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY BOY IN A RESTaurant. Apply to JNO. STEPHENS, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—AT HALL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 217 West Madison-st., a boy to take care of the fires, clean glass, and coat plates; one of experience preferred.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SMALL CAPITAL and wanting good business to call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Also, partner wanted.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY ABOUT 17, WITH GOOD character, residing on the West Side. Apply from 8 to 9 at 48 Meridian-st., near Halstead and Madison.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Ohio; year's work, good pay. All orders for help promptly filled by SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison.

WANTED—3 ACTIVE MEN FOR CITY, 12 FOR country; also 1 with $30 for business chance. Call to-day 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, NOT OVER 18 years old, to draw mineral-water and work in drug store; must be active and genteel, with reference. Apply by letter, Box U 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, TO ATTEND to fires and make himself useful about the house; must have good references. Apply, after 2 o'clock, at 678 Wabash-av.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS, $2 PER DAY; 200 laborers for railroad work; free transportation. Apply at 22 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO., agents.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call at 42 West Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—10 GOOD, RELIABLE MEN; LIGHT work and good pay. Call on BANGS & CO., Vermont Block, Room 26, Fifth-av. Call early.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 10 miles from the city, in a small private family. Apply at store 166 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID A competent girl to do general housework in a small family; must come recommended. Corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-GIRL AT No. 8 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, STEADY WOMA[N] in small family, at 298 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, GIRL[S] [illegible] Ravenswood, Riverside, Hyde Park, and o[ther places]; good wages paid. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-[st.]

WANTED—A NICE YOUNG GIRL [OVER 15] years old, to assist at housework. [Washing done] in the house. Call at No. 98½ Douglas[-place].

WANTED—A COMPETENT [illegible] PLEASANT girl for general housework [illegible]; small family; easy place. Apply to-day at 800 [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL [FOR] GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Norw[egian] preferred. Call at 404 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL [illegible] care of children. [illegible] Indiana-av.

WANTED—A [illegible] COMPETENT GIRL FOR general [house]work, small family and good wages. 742 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—AT 18 ABERDEEN-ST., A FIRST-[class] cook, one who understands her business.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, American, Swede, or German girl, to do general housework, where liberal wages will be paid; none but experienced girls need apply. 31 Bryant-av. Take Cottage Grove cars to the Douglas House.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. MUST BE a good laundress. $4 per week. Apply at 541 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and understand waiting on table. Call, between 9 and 11, at 286 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRLS FOR HOTELS, restaurants, laundries, boarding, and private houses; also, saleswomen, clerks, copyists, bookkeepers, cashiers, tailoresses, dressmakers, machinists, etc. Star Employment Office, No. 5 West Madison-st., up-stairs, Room 5; Branch Office, 126 West Monroe-st. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good, live men.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do light work; references required. Inquire at 170 Walnut-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 10 GOOD GERMAN, AND girls of other nationalities, to take first-class places on the South Side; good wages. Apply at once 446 Wabash-av., Room 4. Families wanting plain seamstresses, also dressmakers, please call at 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, in a family of three. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. 244 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK in private family of three; good washer and ironer. 230 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 491 MADISON-ST., A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl. None other need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family at 105 North Wood-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS ON CUStom pantaloons; steady employment and good wages to one that will suit. Apply at 156 North Green-st. JOHN MARTIN.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS COMPETENT TO DO all kinds of family sewing and assist in second work; must understand cutting and fitting dresses, and know how to use a machine. Apply Monday (16th) from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the office of S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 90 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A CUTTER, FITTER, AND DESIGNer to take charge of a first-class dressmaking establishment in the city. Address V 16, Tribune office, for 3 days, with references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY WORK. Must understand shirt-ironing. Apply at 1121 State-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWENTY IRONERS to work on new shirts, at MUNGER'S LAUNDRY, 126 Michigan-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TEND CIGAR STAND. Send photograph. JAMES WILLIAMS, 225 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY at 811 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE HOISTING ENGINE, 5 HORSEpower, nearly new, in good running order; also, one 24-foot derrick and ropes. Call at 100 Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HAND BRICK-PRESS, FOR repressing brick; cost $150; will sell for $100. Address M 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE OF 12-HORSE POWER, and boiler, nearly new, $500. A spice mill, shafting, belting, and pulleys, very cheap. Also, the entire stock of coffee, tea, spices, etc., horses and wagons. Call at 23 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL HOISTING ENgine, two cylinders, one 28, one 6, and one 5 horse-power stationary engine. E. GROTZ, 309 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN 30 years of age, in a bank; has had 10 years' experience in banking, as bookkeeper, teller, and cashier. First-class references. Address BANK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE; best of references; speaks English, Scandinavian, and some German. Address U 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE ELderly man of credible references and general business experience as clerk in a coal or other office or store, or watchman in a bank or other building, or any light indoor employment at fair wages; could lend his employer $800. Address R 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND Cashier, by a man of 8 years' experience in this city. Q 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as salesman; has had 8 years' experience in the hardware business. Address U 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS habits, as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or clerk in a mercantile house or insurance office; best city references. Address L 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery, tea, wine, or spirit establishment, by a young man who has had ten years' experience in the business (four years in Canada). First-class certificates of character and references. L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper by a young man with references, experienced in most branches of business; can loan employer some money. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME GOOD, REsponsible real estate men to grow up and stay in the business by an active, energetic, and reliable young man. Best of city references given. Address A 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK, BILL clerk, or any kind of office work; write a rapid hand; can write and talk French. Address Q 40, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY IVORY, HARDWOOD, and brass turner, can work at the vise, and French-polish at the lathe. J H, 258 Carroll-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can give undoubted reference; is willing and obliging. Address J R, 414 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman, in private family, understands his business; well acquainted in city. Address W 60, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; writes a plain, rapid hand; nine year's experience in railroading; best of references. Address L 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STUDENT, STRICTly honest, and energetic, any situation where he can attend college from 9 to 12 a. m.; terms very low. Address MEDICUS, 328 Arnold-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LAW office, by a young lawyer of experience; good references given. Address I and J 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as butler, by a young man aged 22; not long in the country; is a Protestant. Address K 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HORSE-TRAINER; 18 years' experience. JOHN HOWARD, Waukegan, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or light housework. Apply for three days, at 180 Forquer-st., corner Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BY a respectable and reliable Norwegian girl to do general housework, except wash; an elderly family of two preferred. Call or address No. 98 Twenty-ninth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook and second girl. Please call at 250 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 200 GIRLS, WITH references, in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses; also cooks and chambermaids for the lakes, with references from last year's employers. STAR Employment Office, No. 5 West Madison-st. Branch office, 126 West Monroe.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework. Please call at 173 South Desplaines-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson, in respectable families, dressmaking in all its branches, by the day. Address MADAME L, 720 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress to go out by the day or week, to do family sewing, has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and fit children's clothes. Please call or address for two days, 406 West Maxwell-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WITH FIRST-class references, would like a situation as seamstress, or companion to an invalid, a good home, more of an object than high wages. Apply at No. 9 North Desplaines-st., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A first-class hotel. Call at 4 p. m., or address E, Bishop Court Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper for a widower or single gentleman. Call or address 211 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper; is willing to take the charge and do the work of a small family. Best of city references. Address 34 Pierce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED LADY of 26, in a private family, to housekeep and instruct in millinery and needlework, or be generally useful; references. Address H 70, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan lady who desires work in a linen-room, laundry, or hotel. Apply 446 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SAFES REMAINING, and for sale very cheap at 52 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET FROM NEW York to Liverpool by White Star Line for a lady; for sale cheap. Address A 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS 1 AND 2 years old, for $3 a trio, or $1.50 a piece. Apply at 329 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. R. E. RYAN & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLE SUGAR—IN BRICKS, SMALL cakes, and granulated. Country orders promptly filled by GEO. J. STENSON, 115 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TUFTS ELEVAtor, nearly as good as new. Apply to J. McADAMS, now putting in the passenger elevator at the Sherman House, corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE DEDERICK'S EXTRA RAILroad portable hay press, new and in complete order. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF PLATED SPOONS and forks (Rogers') at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY FINE LIGHT BRAHMA chickens, 1 year old; from freshly imported stock, costing $25 each. For sale in numbers to suit, at $3 each. Also, eggs for hatching at $2 per dozen, securely packed. MARTIN, with Dickson & Cooper, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-POCKET BILLIARD TABLE, W. T. N[illegible] Brunswick make, almost new, at a bargain. [illegible] & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE [illegible] tables; also one sample trunk, new. Inquire [illegible] 8, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE SHELVING, NICKEL-plated show-case, and office desk, at 108 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE GALVANIC BATTERY, Neff's patent, in fine order, as good as new; only, $8. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG WIDOW OR PARTY WITHOUT CHILdren, keeping a small house or rooms, can get permanent boarders to support it by addressing immediately D 36, Tribune office.

COLORADO—THE OFFICE OF THE S. W. COLOny has been removed to Room 66, Central Union Block, Madison-st., near the river. We have made new arrangements by which parties going to Colorado may become members, receive a first-class railroad ticket, and a town lot for what the ticket alone would cost them. These terms will be open only for a short time. Call at once.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

OFFICE FITTINGS—WE SELL OFFICE DESKS OF all kinds, and fit up offices, banks, &c.; furnish drawings for same. Work warranted and at reasonable rates. Give us a call. H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 443 and 445 Wabash-av., 43 to 46 Peck-court.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET GOOD GIRLS, OR FOR girls to find work, is at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union-st.

WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A PARTY JOIN IN with me and build 4 cottages at Englewood to sell. Will furnish the land. Address G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A CASH GROCERY BUSIness. Address, stating terms and locality, GROCER, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR CHAMber's Encyclopædia and Book of Days, Webster's Dictionary, Thomas' Biographical Dictionary, Gazetteer of the World, and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. For terms call on or address C. S. BURROWS, 156 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—AT 22 NORTH CANAL-ST. None but first-class men. WOOD & KING.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR two fastest selling articles in the city. Profits 100 to 400 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN make $10 to $25 per day canvassing for Crofutt's paper, Western World, and Great National Chromo, American Progress. LAYOL S. NYE, General Agent, 13 North Jefferson-st., Chicago. Send for circular.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSers wanted; none others need apply. To the right kind we can show large cash pay. Apply at "Our Fireside Friend," corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TRANSPORTATION DOCK, NOW OCcupied by the Union Steamboat Company, on the West Side, and north of Lake-st. bridge, having a frontage of 800 feet on the river; will be leased for one year, or a term of years, by MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK NOW OCCUPIED BY JOHN Granger, on the West Side, north of Lake-st. bridge, between Fulton and Carroll-sts, with a frontage of 150 feet on the river, and [illegible] finely located for the Danville & Vincennes coal trade, their track adjoining these lots with facilities for switching. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST., between Canal and Clinton, brick, with plate-glass fronts, in a desirable location for business, and with or without basements. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

THE IRISH NATIONAL FESTIVAL

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Chicago.

Prayers, Preaching, Parades, Music, and Mirth.

The Grand Procession Through the Streets.

Banquet and Ball of the Irish Literary Association.

Observance of the Day Elsewhere Throughout the Country.

THE PROCESSION.

YESTERDAY WAS THE 17TH OF MARCH, and the anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland. Like all other national holidays, with the exception, perhaps, of our own Fourth of July, the day has no particular interest or significance for any people except those among whom it originated. Each St. Patrick's Day, however, adds another chapter to the history of Irishmen and their descendants, in Ireland and out of it, and the festival is celebrated with an enthusiasm that increases with the years. It is the only day in the three hundred and sixty-five that they are afforded an opportunity of making an essentially Irish public display, and showing the rest of the world that their love of country and religion has undergone no change. That they take advantage of the chance with remarkable unanimity cannot be denied. The Irishmen of Chicago have never occupied a second place among their brethren in America in celebrating a national event. It has been their aim to be in the front rank on such patriotic occasions,—equal with, and, if possible, superior to, New York. The leading men among them have worked unceasingly to make the last demonstration the most successful of any, and it is public opinion that a more elaborate, imposing, and well-ordered display was never witnessed in this city on any former St. Patrick's Day.

AT 9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING

the Right Rev. Bishop Foley celebrated Pontifical High Mass in St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets. Religious services were held in all the Catholic churches of the city, as a matter of course, but the ceremonies at St. Patrick's were by far the grandest. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Foley, O'Neill, D. Riordan, Noonan, Lyons, Cartin, Conway, and Campbell. The church was filled with members of different societies, in regalia. During mass the Rev. P. W. Riordan, one of the most eloquent and learned Catholic clergymen in the Northwest, delivered an entertaining and instructive sermon on the life and services of St. Patrick. The congregation was dispersed with the benediction of the Bishop.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

While the services were being conducted within the church, the societies which were to form the procession took their places without, and a vast throng of sight-seers gathered. So dense was the crowd that it was impossible for teams or pedestrians to proceed in any direction on Adams or Desplaines streets. Just as the procession was about to move, a number of fire-engines, hose-carts, and hook and ladder trucks dashed up to the church, in response to an alarm of fire, which was afterward discovered to be without foundation, and the most intense excitement was created among the people, who were unable to get out of the way of the impetuous firemen. The only wonder is that several persons were not seriously injured. The procession was sadly mixed up by this unwelcome addition to the general crowd, and considerable time elapsed before it could be brought into line again.

ORDER OF PROCESSION, ETC.

About half-past 11 o'clock the order to march was given by the Chief Marshal, James Walsh. The different bands struck up "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," and the procession moved in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Aid. Chief Marshal. Aid.
Band.
Polish Guards.
Mulligan Zouaves.
Sheridan Guards (I. R.).
Montgomery Light Guards.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.
Roman Catholic Temperance Society.
United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society.
Horse-Shoers' Union.
Laborers' Union.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.
Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.
St. Bridget's Temperance Society.
Holy Family Temperance Society.
Annunciation Temperance Society.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.
Church of the Nativity Total Abstinence Society.
Holy Family Church Sodality.
St. John's Church Young Men's Sodality.
St. John's Mutual Benevolent Society.
Emerald Benevolent Society (No. 1).
Emerald Benevolent Society (No. 2).
Platoon of Police.

Each of the above soceities was headed by a band. The whole number of persons in the procession could not have been far from 3,000. The line of march was from Monroe to Harrison, on Desplaines; thence to Canal; thence to Twelfth; thence to Wabash avenue; thence to Eighteenth; thence to Canalport avenue; thence to Twelfth; thence to Centre avenue; thence to Harrison; thence Blue Island-av., and thence to the place of starting. This march occupied the time until 2 o'clock. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with people, who cheered the display enthusiastically, and followed it back to the starting place.

THE REVIEW.

When the procession reached St. Patrick's Church it was reviewed by Bishop Foley and Mayor Medill, and then ordered to the North Side, through the principal streets of which it passed. At a late hour in the afternoon it arrived at the corner of Jefferson and Van Buren streets, where it dispersed.

THE LITERARY BANQUET.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Fourth Annual Banquet and Ball of the Irish Literary Society occurred last evening at the Central Hotel, corner of Washington and Market streets. No effort had been spared by the Society to render the affair a charming success. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of John Dillon, A. L. Morrison, John Finerty, J. J. Fitzgibbon, and W. C. McClure. The prestige of previous success assisted them materially in their efforts, but a large crowd for the joint amusement of a banquet and ball becomes rather an unwieldly thing to have on one's hands, and there was plenty to do. As the event showed, however, they did their duty. Before 9 o'clock the available rooms of the hotel had been taken possession of by the ladies as reception rooms, and there they waited until the signal was given to come down to dinner.

THE SPACIOUS DINING-ROOM

was adorned with bunting and mottoes appropriate to the occasion. At the south end of the room, in the centre hung a gold harp, surmounted by the American eagle; on either side, the American flag, and the legend, "The Old Land and the New." Above all was a festoon bearing the words, "Cade Mille Failthe." At the north end of the room were crossed the colors of the American and Irish nationalities. Between the columns were strips of bunting, the whole length of the room, with the words "Ireland a Nation;" "Erin Slantha Gal Go Bragh;" "God Bless Old Ireland;" "The Daughters of Erin and Columbia;" "Who Would be a Slave no Sword can Free;" "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" "We Worship the Idea, Slaves Worship Men;" "Orange and Green will Carry the Day;" "Who Would be Free no Chain can Bind;" and "The Green Above the Red."

THE TABLES

were arranged in rows, the whole length of the hall. But numerous as they were, they were found to be fewer in number than were desired, and great difficulty was experienced in packing away the party. As it was, about 400 souls found their way into the hall, and were seated, while half as many more had been refused tickets. At the end table sat the President of the Irish Literary Society, master of ceremonies and governor of the feast, Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbon. Around him were a number of invited guests, Mrs. Anna Cowell, Washington and Mrs. Hesing, Col. Snowhook, and others.

THE ARRANGEMENTS

had been carefully made, and the result was that when the unusually large number of persons filed into the hall, there was no confusion observable. Among other guests were Frank Agnew, C. P. McKey, T. E. Courtney, P. Cavanagh, Thomas Brennan, Dennis Kelly, John Reed, and J. Sherwin.

There was but one omission during the banquet, and that was music. Carr's band was engaged to be present, but Carr's band failed to appear, and the viands were consumed without accompanying music. With this exception there was all that was to be desired.

SECRETARY M'CLURE

read letters of regret, received from the following distinguished gentlemen: Wendell Phillips, John Mitchell, "the patriot of '48;" Prof. A. Lammonier; W. R. Roberts, President of the Notre Dame University; Rev. Father Gillespie, of the same university; P. W. Dunn, of Peoria; Thomas P. O'Connor, of Tipperary; and finally from Gov. Reveridge, who was to have replied to the toast of the "State of Illinois."

THE FIRST TOAST

on the programme, "The Day we Celebrate," was responded to by the President, J. J. Fitzgibbon. He said the day suggested the two principles dearest to the Irish heart, and especially honored,—the love of liberty and the love of religion. In the name of Ireland they had assembled, irrespective of the religious opinions entertained by individuals. They invoked the genius of Ireland's sons to celebrate the occasion fittingly. As long as the Irish people were willing to stand by their country and their flag, so long would they work to establish in Ireland a Republic, and the day was not far distant when America, the first of Republics, would recognize Ireland, the next. [Cheers].

THE NEXT TOAST

was "The Independence of Ireland," to have been responded to by Hon. W. K. Sullivan. That gentleman being unavoidably absent, the following letter from him was read by Mr. McClure:

SPRINGFIELD, March 14, 1873.

W. C. McClure, Secretary of the Irish Literary Association:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret very much that professional duties will prevent any attendance at our anniversary banquet, and must leave the toast with which I have been honored to be responded to by more eloquent lips. "The Independence of Ireland" has inspired our race with hope that oppresion has failed to extinguish, and the same hope burns as bright to-day as when "Malachi wore the collar of gold—which he won from the proud invader." That hope is nearer realization than ever, and let us trust that the day is not far distant. One thing affords me more encouragement than anything else. It is that the Irish people are becoming independent of prejudice, independent of sectarianism, independent in thought, and this independence is the forerunner of national independence. As soon as the Irish people desire freedom, regardless of religious difference, demand and fight for it, no power on earth can longer deny the boon. The parent tree of our race is in Ireland, but the branches have spread. All over the habitable globe, the strongest and most luxuriant being located in this Republic, where to-night we pay tribute to the land of our fathers and testify our devotion to her cause in the race of life. At home the national spirit burns more interesting than ever, the light of patriotism illumines the land far and wide. Irishmen everywhere are being consolidated into a single force, that will gather strength as the years roll by, and be irresistible. The hope of independence inspires the heart of every true Irishman, wherever he may be. Wishing that our entertainment may be a brilliant success in every respect, and, while regretting my unavoidable absence, I shall feel sure that the sentiment in the following lines of the poet will pervade every mind:

"Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side,
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds do agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
If he kneels not before the same altar with me?"

Fraternally, yours, W. K. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Sullivan's letter was received with an outburst of applause.

The next toast, "The Literature of Ireland," was responded to by the Hon. John F. Scanlan, neatly and deftly, and concluded by proposing the health of Wendell Phillips, which was drunk standing.

Mrs. Cowell's recitation of "The Battle of Fontenoy" was delivered with that lady's characteristic spirit, and called forth several rounds of applause from the excited audience.

The toast, "Ireland and America," was responded to by T. M. Halpine.

THE IRISH TRI-COLOR.

To the toast "The Irish Tri-Color," the Hon. A. L. Morrison responded most felicitously, grieving that the dissensions of religious partisanship should rend his country's heart, and that there were yet some who "curse the shrine where others kneel to Heaven." England had always regarded the Protestants of Ireland as her garrison, her military colony, although she had no affection for them. Before the Irish Church was disestablished, not a single Catholic in Ireland asked for its destruction, and when it was at last laid low, no single Catholic thanked her for the boon. The Protestants had chosen for their emblem one of the loveliest flowers that adorned the valleys of their native lands. It had been made the emblem of discord and rancorous hate, but what a figure of unity it presented! Could its graceful stem be snapped without killing the flower?

The same good soil sustaining both,
Makes both united flourish,
But cannot give the orange growth
And cease the green to nourish.
Then let the orange lily be
Thy badge, my patriot brother;
The everlasting green for me,
And we for one another.

For three centuries they had hated one another, and mutually imbrued their hands in each other's best blood. Now let them unite for Ireland's sake, and the green of the shamrock, the orange of the lily, and the white of peace and love will form the "Irish Tri-Color," soon to float over a free and happy land.

THE PATRIOT DEAD.

The President next announced "The Patriot Dead." After the playing of "The Harp of Tara" by the musicians, John F. Finerty made the following response:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am mighty that I address you under circumstances that fleeting more auspicious. The festive moments are friends array, and the more gaily-disposed of our the ball-room patient to join in the graceful revelry of ure, although still, even in this hour of transient pleas- trespass much upon time nor taste will permit me to ... your courtesy, I feel that we could sunk so deep into silence that sentiment which has gallant dead. What ...nd's heart,—the memory of her blazon the names that ... of mine can further em- The forlorn-hope of a ... the heroic muster-roll? their country's flag the ... cause, in bearing must ever die, with honour, as the brave have given their lives; to ... Ireland they to history their renown. Their heroic ... example; a nation's overthrow; their blood, po... redeemed holy warfare, has not flowed in vain, but ... in a fore the Eternal Throne to plead for the ... land. I cannot name them all, and out of the be- proud array must select the chief among the hero- whose deeds have signalized our history. And, first, we will honor the memory of him who was foremost in war and sagest in council—whose daring genius so long held Ulster soil sacred to Irish liberty—the shield of the Blackwater and the scourge of the invader—Hugh O'Neill. Far, far from Tyrone he is laid in Roman clay, beside the classic Tiber, and the stately ruins of antiquity sentinel his sleep. Bright be the remembrance of his chivalric kinsman, Owen Roe—the soldier of Benburb—who won his spurs with Spanish steel, and now rests, "calmly laureled" in Irish earth, beneath the aisle of Cavan Abbey. We will pledge the fame of Patrick Sarsfield, the flash of whose sword still gleams upon the Shannon, and lights with martial memories the riven walls of Garryowen. He fell in Flanders, charging for the *Fleur de lis*, on that immortal day when King William's flag went down, before the shock of Luxemburg, on the plains of Neerwinden. Let us join in honoring the memories of Lords Mountcashel and Clare, Count Dillon, and all the soldiers and Chiefs of the "Old" and "New" brigades, who fell fighting for France and for Ireland, from the dykes of Brabant to the vales of Savoy; from the walls of Mannheim to the spires of Almanza. In the darkest days of Ireland's destiny, their swords won laurels for her brow, and maintained her proscribed banner in the front rank of European chivalry. And now, for the men of later times: We will hope that our country may yet reclaim, from the alien gloom of Westminster, rank with the bodies of Ireland's foes, the relics of her Grattan, whose voice was "the breath of liberty." Green be the sods of Kildare, and loving the shamrocks' twine, in the churchyard of Bodenstown, above the mouldering bones of Ireland's knightliest rebel—the boldest heart that ever throbbed for a country's love—Theobold Wolfe Tone. With him let us honor the last of the Geraldines—they died with Lord Edward. Sacred be the tears of our motherland that, like dew from her summer skies still fall upon the grave that bears no name, and "brighten with verdure" the bed of her young hero. Freedom shall ever guard the memory of O'Connell, and his fame, to future generations, shall loom proudly as the pillar-tower, which the tribute of a nation has raised above his tomb. In honoring Thomas Davis, we will pray that from his ashes, which sanctify the slopes of Mount Jerome, his countrymen may still draw the inspiration of his patriot soul. A place, friends, with our best and bravest, to the humble but heroic martyrs of Manchester, who, murdered by English law, rot in felon graves, "cold and unhonored," beneath the soil of Lancashire. And now to all, of whatever rank, or race, or creed, who have struggled, suffered, and died for Ireland, be honor and proud remembrance. Whether they sleep in kindly Irish earth, or on the shores of distant lands, peace be to them, one and all. Whether they died in the stormy van of victory, in the rear-guard of vanquished valor, on the scowling scaffold, in the loathsome dungeon, or by the lingering agony of hope deferred and aspirations unfulfilled, duty has consecrated their doom; and glory will embalm their memories. To us they have bequeathed the pride of their fidelity—the halo of their fame—a bright example to lift our hearts above sordid surroundings and guide our thoughts to loftier hopes and nobler ambitions. They have taught us, with Davis, to pray for our country:

May Freedom be her very breath—
Be Justice ever dear,
And never an ennobled death
May son of Ireland fear!

My words are nearly said. I will leave our heroes to their long, untroubled rest. Above their widely-sundered graves benignant beauty long shall mourn and sympathetic manhood thrill. "While the Isle of our youth 'midst her seas shall endure" may their blood be unforgotten. And Ireland,—when, breaking the trance of ages, she shall rend her prison-gate, and behold, blazing above the Western waters, the star of her deliverance,—when, transfigured by the divinity of freedom, she shall, in beauty, go forth to sit enthroned on the crested waves of the Atlantic, may she perpetuate on her proudest monuments, as she now wears in her fond and faithful heart, the memory of her patriot dead.

OTHER TOASTS.

"The Celtic Race," the next toast, was responded to by P. McHugh.

"The Press" was facetiously represented in response by Mr. Washington Hesing. The obsequious reporter was not present to immortalize his utterances in his papa's paper.

"The Ladies" were represented by B. Quirk, who responded gallantly.

The speech-making having been brought to an end, the ladies were in a state of delight, for the formal part of the entertainment came to a close, and dancing was in order. More than one beauty expressed a wish that the speech-making would end, and the dancing begin. The programme contained twenty dances, and, as dancing did not commence until 1 o'clock, it was not brought to a close until a very late hour this morning.

THE RIFLE BALL.

AN EXCELLENT AND ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

We now pass to the reunion of the gallant Irish Rifles, and in Messrs. Cunniff, Heany, and Hickey, the officers, we discern our hosts. It is needless to say that the banquet and ball were excellent and joyful. The toasts were the customary ones, and the responses brief and pointed. The few words of response from one gentleman were as follows:

MY MILITARY FRIENDS AND FAIR COUNTRYWOMEN: Thanks for your cheering compliment; and allow me to say, without disparagement to the many other excellent reunions in this great city, that I have preferred yours as more entirely in accord with my own ideas of what an Irish organization ought to be, in view of its great purpose. For, we know that next to the love of God, the military sentiment transcends every other in the Irish breast; not, indeed, to the exclusion of patriotism, but as its highest inspiration. Indeed, I am convinced that to this gallant sentiment is mainly due the regard of our people for our good President,—that military savior of his country, whose simple, deliberate word has so lately shaken the *parvenu* tyranny of Europe on its throne, and cast the proud political horoscope of Christendom! But let me simply thank you; for you must observe I am no speaker.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The procession in honor of St. Patrick did not move to-day until nearly 2 o'clock. Following the police escort, which took the lead, came several military organizations; then the Ancient Order of Hibernians and various benevolent societies, mostly wearing gold and green regalias, and all having large and costly painted banners. Numerous companies of cadets of Irish Temperance Societies formed a prominent feature of the procession. There were a number of carriages in line containing prominent officers of the Irish orders, and a few invited guests. The crowd of spectators in and around the City Hall Park, where Mayor Havemeyer and the Common Council reviewed the procession, was immense. The line of march previously agreed on was traversed. No disturbances occurred. There were 25,000 men in line.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was appropriately celebrated by the various Irish societies.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was appropriately observed in this city to-day. Quite a number of societies paraded, and presented a fine appearance. The weather was remarkably auspicious.

BOSTON, March 17.—Some fifteen Irish societies are celebrating St. Patrick's anniversary. The procession was unusually large, and the attendance imposing. Many buildings were decorated with flags and appropriate emblems. The procession was reviewed in front of the State House by the Governor, and at the City Hall by the Mayor.

DETROIT, March 17.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day was uncommonly large and enthusiastic. A procession of 2,000 turned out, attended church in the morning, and paraded the principal streets in the afternoon. The procession was reviewed by Gov. Bayley at his house, and by the Mayor at the City Hall. The banquet this evening at the Biddle House was largely attended.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The procession to-day, in honor of St. Patrick, was the largest and most imposing demonstration by the Irish societies ever seen in this city. It was reviewed by the President from the portico of the Executive Mansion.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day was the grandest ever held here. The procession was reviewed by Gov. Walker and Mayor Kiely.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with quite a large procession. To-night the Celtic Society and Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have banquets.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was universally celebrated by the Irish citizens of this city and vicinity. The demonstration was larger and finer than on any previous occasion. The weather was fine, and the procession numbering some 2,000 persons, composed of various Catholic societies, with numerous bands of music, marched through the principal streets, and made a fine appearance. This evening is devoted to banquets and entertainments of various kinds in different parts of the city.

MADISON, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is being duly observed by a large procession of Irish benevolent and temperance societies. They will participate in a grand banquet to-night.

BLOOMINGTON, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is being celebrated in grand style by the Irish Catholics of the city, who will close the exercises of the day by a ball to-night.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 17.—The Irishmen of this city are out in force to-day, celebrating in grand style St. Patrick's Day.

DUBUQUE, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed by the Catholics. Benevolent societies paraded, and services were held in the various churches.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is being celebrated with the usual unanimity by the Irish societies and citizens. Large crowds are flocking into Broad street, either as participants or spectators. Ten thousand persons will be in the procession.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 17.—The weather is clear and pleasant. St. Patrick's Day is being well observed by our Irish fellow-citizens. The Roman Catholic Church societies of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and surrounding boroughs, and several from adjoining counties, took part in ... procession, which was the largest turn-out ... kind ever made in this city.

... Ill., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was ... marching ... in this city and in Peru by the Business was ... cessions, with bands of music. this afternoon, ... ally suspended at 1 o'clock to be held in the eve...

MEMPHIS, Tenn. ... Catholic festivities are is being celebrated by vari... St. Patrick's Day companied by the *Societa d'U...* societies, ac- *telonza*, by a procession through ... *Italiana Fra-* high mass at St. Patrick's.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—St. Patrick's ... was celebrated by a procession of the different societies, and a banquet at the Newhall House to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed here in grand style. This afternoon a procession consisting of all the civic and Irish military societies in the city paraded the principal thoroughfares with flags, banners, bands, &c. The streets were thronged with people, and the city presented a holiday appearance. There are several balls to-night, and the Knights of St. Patrick give a banquet at the Southern Hotel.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—The Irish societies celebrated St. Patrick's Day with a grand procession this afternoon, and a ball and banquet to-night.

TORONTO, Ont., March 17.—To-day the various Catholic Irish societies duly observed the anniversary of their patron saint, and after attending worship in the Cathedral, where the Very Rev. Father Rooney preached, they formed a procession and paraded the principal streets. Twelve hundred men and boys marched in line, and fully three times that number of people accompanied them on the sidewalks. A collision between the Young Irishmen and the Orange Young Britons was anticipated, but at 8 o'clock all was quiet save here and there a quarrel or a quiet knock-down.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the Hibernians' Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association with a grand procession and social reunions.

DESMOINES, Iowa, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here to-day with a parade, banquet, and ball. The Sons of Erin, Laborers' Union, Young Irish-Americans, and Emmett movement societies, 400 strong, paraded this morning. The occasion passed off quietly and orderly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—The Irishmen of Nashville celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a large and most imposing procession, and by a banquet and ball.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was not generally celebrated through this part of the State.

BELOIT, Wis., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here by a procession and music, and a ball to-night.

"Local Option" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of the Constitutionality of the "Local Option" law of the State, giving the people of certain wards the right to decide by vote whether of not a license to sell liquors shall be granted therein.

FOREIGN.

Great Irish Demonstration in London on Sunday.

Details of the Great Forgeries on the Bank of England.

Gladstone will Probably Resume the Premiership.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 17.—A demonstralion by the Irish population in favor of home rule in Ireland and amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians, for which arrangements have been making for some time, took place at Hyde Park yesterday afternoon. It was participated in by very large numbers. The authorities made every preparation for the suppression of disorder, but there was no disturbance, except in one case, where an excited person attacked one of the Grenadier Guards because the latter had on a red coat. In the scuffle which ensued the arm of the soldier was broken.

Mr. Gladstone has returned.

The *Echo* says that he has not withdrawn his resignation, and believes that the formation of the ministry is still in the hands of the Conservatives.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone will probably resume the Premiership.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, he stated that last evening he received a communication from the Queen announcing that there was no prospect that the Opposition would form a new government. He replied, placing his services at Her Majesty's disposal, and undertaking to consult with his colleagues. They were now engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed that meanwhile the House adjourn until Thursday. Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new Ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the Government with the present Parliament. The House then adjourned until Thursday.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Gladstone in the other Chamber, and the Duke of Richmond repeated Disraeli's explanation. The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

NEW YORK, March 17.—London papers of the 3d and 4th are at hand, with the following details of the great forgeries on the Bank of England. It was discovered on Saturday, the 1st inst., that bills to an enormous amount had been forged upon all the principal houses in the City of London, and that these bills had been discounted at the West End Branch of the Bank of England, in Burlington Gardens, which does an entirely different kind of business from the parent establishment in the city. It is intended for the convenience of gentlemen and ladies and West End tradesmen, who might find it inconvenient to journey to the city in order to transact their occasional business. It is not, therefore, ordinarily concerned with the large bill transactions of city commerce, and, in consequence, is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any business of that nature, which might accidentally be brought to it. The conspirators must have been aware of this, and they laid their plans for appproaching the Bank of England by this weaker portion of its defenses. Warren, an American, who managed the plot, was in no hurry, and took care to gain a good footing, before he ventured on his ultimate enterprise. He behaved for some time just like an ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance, and renewed it, but kept it always at a good figure. After a while he deposited some bills. They were good and genuine bills. Still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired the reputation of a person engaged in legitimate commerce, and thoroughly trustworthy. At length the moment came for the presentation of the forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had to all appearance succeeded in safely pocketing about £100,000. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience, but the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many of the large firms upon whom the bills purported to be drawn are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water-marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and, as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imitations. There remained the drawing of the bills and affixing the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some bills were backed by several accepters, so that there might easily be as many as half a dozen signatures on single bills, yet the bills were so perfect that not one of them was questioned on the ground of the acceptances not appearing genuine. But the man who had exerted a skill, foresight, and perseverence sufficient to insure the unhesitating acceptance of forged bills could not escape one trivial blunder, which revealed the whole plot. They presented two bills, on which the date of acceptance had been omitted. Inquiry was, of course, made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated. It was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were then found to be forgeries. How much further the plot might have been carried it is impossible to say. Advertisements were published cautioning bankers and brokers, and all other persons, against dealing in a number of United States 5-20, 10-40, and funded loan bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $237,000, they, it is alleged, having been acquired out of the profits of the forgery. The loss to the Bank of England is stated at £80,000. The Rothschilds are mentioned as one of the firms on which the forged drafts were drawn, but no other names are given.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 17.—The Dominion trade and navigation returns for the year ending June 30, 1872, show the total value of imports to have been $107,709,116, an increase of $20,761,634 over the preceding year. The exports for the same time were $82,639,663, exceeding the previous year by $8,466,045.

Of the trade between Canada and other countries, Great Britain obtains 59 per cent, and the United States 32 62-100 per cent, the balance being divided between France, Spain, and the West Indies.

The total number of vessels built during the year was 414.

The public accounts exhibit total receipts of $20,714,813; expenditures, $17,589,468. The gross public debt now stands at $122,400,179. ... bank statement shows notes in circulation ... 28, $24,791,732; notes and bills dis- ... and current, $105,911,476.

... March 17.—It is to-day stated that the contr... Canal, has, ... the enlargement of the Welland ble parties in St... been awarded to responsi-

In the Ontario ... arines, incorporation was gra... lature to-day, an act of Lodge of Ontario East, ... the Grand Orange ceives legal recognition. ... us that Order re- only 56 of 80 members present. ... ouse was thin, 32 yeas, 24 nays. ... vote stood

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 17.—The Government has received official information of the defeat, near Pampeluna, of the united Carlist bands, led by Olla, Perula, and Dorregarray, by a force of Spanish troops under Gen. Castrano. The insurrectionists were completely dispersed.

WEST INDIES.

HALIFAX, March 17.—The steamer Alpha, from Bermuda, reports that the steamship Niagara, overdue at New York, put back to Bermuda on the 6th inst., to be docked for repairs to her machinery, which had broken down in the terrible gale of the 2d and 3d inst. The Alpha also brings the following report: The steamship Petersburg, from Amoy, China, via the Suez Canal, bound to New York, put into St. George's, Bermuda, on the 5th inst., short of coal. She had burned her spare spars, bulkheads, and boats; and, also, 100 chests of tea. She took in coal at St. George's, and sailed again, but grounded outside of the harbor, and became a total wreck. She was a splendid ship, and the largest merchant vessel that ever visited Bermuda. She had on board, besides other cargo, 42,000 chests of tea, worth over half a million pounds sterling, about half of which had been landed by the great exertions of the crew and the inhabitants of Bermuda.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 6.—Quiet prevails throughout Hayti.

It is reported that Gen. Luperan is on the frontier, preparing an expedition against Baez.

Pope Pius IX. has decorated Baez with the grand cross of the Order of St. Gregory.

A Horrible Affair.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 17.—This afternoon a man named Keeler, aged 21, murdered his cousin, Ida Spencer, aged 14. Mrs. Spencer went to Oswego to-day, and left her daughter in the house with two old ladies. Keeler went into the kitchen where Ida was at work, and, taking a short iron bar used for breaking open boxes, struck her on the head. She fell to the floor, when he repeatedly struck her, beating her brains out. Keeler then ran down toward the Central Railroad depot. A freight train had just started for the East. He attempted to jump on the caboose for the purpose of escaping, when, missing his hold, he fell back upon the track, his head striking a rail, killing him instantly. The motive for the crime is not known. The parties moved in good society.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 17.—In the Senate, on Saturday night, after a long discussion, the Senate receded from its amendment to the bill increasing Supreme Court Judge salaries, so as to prevent the increase during the term for which any Judge who may resign was elected, by a vote of 19 to 7, and the bill passed.

The Assembly tariff resolution was indefinitely postponed; vote, 14 to 12.

The Assembly resolutions paying tribute of respect to Govs. Harvey and Randall, were concurred in unanimously.

Assembly bills were concurred in relating to the collection of taxes; to prevent the indecent exposure of the person; to repeal the law requiring a uniform system of reports for State institutions; to amend the law authorizing municipal corporations to aid railroads; to pay clerks for indexing and transcribing the journals of the Senate and Assembly.

Senator Schmidt's bill, to equalize the pay of soldiers by giving $5 a month to single men enlisted from Wisconsin as well as married men, which would have involved an expenditure of several millions of dollars, was indefinitely postponed,—20 to 4.

In the Senate, to-day, after considerable discussion, the Assembly bill requiring fences of a certain kind was tabled.

Several bills of minor importance were indefinitely postponed.

In the Assembly, on motion of Sat Clark, in order to give time to act on the message of the Governor relative to the communication from the Secretary of War, complaining that the Milwaukee & St. Paul bridges on the Wisconsin River interfered with its navigation, the agreement to the Senate amendment to the resolution for final adjournment was reconsidered, and the resolution referred to the Railroad Committee.

The indefinite postponement of the bill for a Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs was reconsidered.

Concurrence was refused in the Senate amendment to the Chaplain bill, giving their Chaplain, Senator Irish, the same as the Assembly Chaplains.

Senate bills were concurred in for the State tax of $321,110; authorizing County Supervisors to exercise jurisdiction over public highways in certain cases; to prescribe powers, rights, and duties of towns, cities, and villages holding stock in railway companies; imposing $500 on telegraph companies for neglecting to report and pay the license promptly.

Bills were indefinitely postponed to provide for depositing public money by a vote of 34 to 27; amending Chapter 24, General Laws of 1870, and Chapter 182, Laws of 1872, relative to aid by municipalities in the construction of railroads.

The bill declaring certain rights and obligations of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and a memorial to Congress for an extension of time for the completion of its road, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, and laid over to evening, when a sharp contest is anticipated.

There were only sixty members of the Assembly here to-day.

Gov. Washburn signed the Milwaukee & St. Paul Land-Grant bill this morning. There were rumors yesterday of a veto, which brought Milwaukee folks, and others who went to Milwaukee on Saturday, back by special train last night, instead of waiting till this morning. There is *fearful looking-out* for vetoes on the LaCrosse Bridge bill, and some others.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 17.—There was a light attendance to-day. No bills were passed. Both Houses considered about forty bills in Committee of the Whole. In the Senate a warm debate took place over the House Military bill, which finally passed the Committee, so amended that where military companies are already uniformed, the State will pay each member $5 annually for keeping the uniform in good condition, besides letting each have a fatigue uniform at the expense of the State. The Senate also considered the bill granting to country newspapers the printing of election notices. There was a serious talk in the Legislature about adjourning on April 5 until the first Wednesday next January. The subject will be considered to-morrow evening in both Houses. Both Houses sit this evening.

The House, this evening, disposed of seventeen bills; defeated the bill regulating the challenges of jurors; passed the bill creating a Superior Court in the City of Detroit; also, the bill for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies, and repealing the present law on the subject; also, a bill doubling the percentum in terms of payment for university and school lands; also, the bill making appropriations for the Reform School; also, the bill for collecting statistics of insane, deaf, dumb, and blind in Michigan, and repealing the present law on the subject; also bills amending the present laws on the settlement and drainage of swamp lands by actual settlers; on the disposition of land donated by the United States Government for the endowment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts; on incorporated building and savings associations; on the protection of fish.

The Senate is holding a fiery debate on the question of submitting the constitutional amendment relative to licensing the liquor traffic.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 17.—The House this afternoon disagreed to the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution censuring those members of Congress who voted for the retro-active salary bill, and also those who voted against the said bill, but still drew their extra pay.

The joint resolution providing for a sine die adjournment of the General Assembly, March 31, was taken up and amended by inserting April 14 as the time for adjournment. The resolution was then referred to the Finance Committee. The bill to hold owners of dogs responsible for damages done to sheep by dogs was indefinitely postponed.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 17.—In the Senate to-day Brown gave notice of a bill to repeal the law authorizing the issuance of State and railroad bonds. A bill passed the same body redistricting the State for Congressional purposes. In the House a bill passed abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and devolving the duties upon the Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Lynching Case—An Extensive Waterspout.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—At 4 o'clock to-day a large number of citizens of Salinas went to Monterey, secured the Sheriff, broke open the jail, took out Tarpey, the murderer of ... Nicholson, carried him three ... out of the city, fastened a rope ... neck, compelled the prisoner to stand on ... ... son, and told him he must say all he wanted ... had come. Tarpey addressed the crowd ... our, when the lynchers drove the wagon aw... the man hanging by the neck to the limb ... his feet almost touching the ground. Th... ree, his feet the rope and pulled Tarpey up. Several ... pistols and fired into the body of the dying man. At last accounts a party of the hanging mob were watching the place.

The affair has caused intense excitement. During several hours armed men held possession of Monterey, and declared they would take Tarpey safely to Salinas for trial. The jail guards offered no resistance. No shots were fired, and no one was injured. Tarpey's wife, sister, and mother were near the jail, and witnessed the whole affair. They begged with prayers and tears of the mob not to injure him. The leaders promised them they would not. The mob numbered over 300, heavily armed. Tarpey's relatives are living in this city, and are well known here.

A waterspout burst near Baker's Field, this State, on Sunday, and formed a chasm 50 feet across and 15 feet deep. A party of men narrowly escaped death from the falling column. They were completely drenched.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Calais (Me.) telegram says the ice has gone out of the St. Croix River.

The navigation of the Illinois River is fairly opened, and steamers are arriving from below, and departing with heavy tows of ice-barges.

The body of John Snyder, the Indianapolis expressman, who mysteriously disappeared the 1st of January last, was found in White River, near that city, on Sunday. A post-mortem examination and inquest was held yesterday, but the jury have not reported. A son of Snyder's has been arrested, and held to await the report of the Coroner's jury.

Jack Ketchum, a notoriorious desperado, was shot and killed, on Saturday night, at Mason's Depot, on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, by a negro called "The Butcher," while attempting to break into his house. "The Butcher" ordered him off, and Ketchum, not heeding the command was shot through the body with a load of buckshot. "The Butcher" fled.

At Rockford, yesterday, a cooper by the name of John Titus saved a man named McEachem from drowning. McEachem's boat capsized near the dam, and his companion saved himself by swimming through the floating ice to shore. Titus, who could persuade no one to accompany him, put out from the east shore with a skiff, and drew McEachem into the boat just as he was going over the dam. He completed his exploit by rescuing the capsized boat.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Strike of the Locomotive Brotherhood on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad—The Strikers Defeated—Several Acts of Lawlessness.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—A partial strike of engine-drivers on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway took place at St. Charles, Kansas City, and one or two other points on that road on Saturday night, and several freight trains were stopped and a few passenger trains delayed. The demonstration grew out of a demand on the part of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that Charles Chapin, not a member of the Brotherhood, who had been given an engine, should be discharged. The Company refused this demand, and, on Saturday evening, as freight trains arrived at St. Charles, the engineers left their locomotives, and declined further service. The firemen, wipers, and other employes sympathized with the engineers, and a riotous demonstration was duly quelled by Supt. Van Horn sending up, by a special train from here, a file of metropolitan police, who preserved order. Police were also stationed at the company's depots and round-houses here, and nothing serious has occurred. Supt. Van Horn has discharged all the strikers, and sent engineers who do not belong to the Brotherhood along the road to fill their places. There will be no further interruption to travel, and in a day or two the road will be entirely cleared of Brotherhood engineers. William Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood, who resides at Cleveland, discouraged the strike, and advised those who were opposed to working with Chapin to quietly withdraw from the road, but less sensible and pacific counsel prevailed, and serious hardship will result to many of the strikers.

LATER.—The strike on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad assumed a serious character to-day. Several locomotives were thrown from the track at Moberly, and some property destroyed. The water-tanks were tapped at Huntsville, and emery put in the axle-boxes of running trains. Gov. Woodson has ordered Companies A and B, National Guard, of this city, to go up the road to-morrow, arrest the rioters, and preserve order.

KANSAS CITY, March, 17.—To-day an engine was ditched in the turn-table pit, and the turntable destroyed, so no engines can be moved out of the round-house. The trains went out at 6 p. m. guarded by police.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 17.—When the afternoon train on the North Missouri Railroad arrived here, to-day, it was met by all the railroad employes in the city, who ordered the engineer to leave the road. They finally consented that he might return with the train and United States mail, but refused to permit him to run the train if a single passenger got aboard. The entire police force of the city was present, and prevented a more serious disturbance. The strike on the road seriously interrupts travel from this point.

ALMOST A MURDER.

A Brutal Husband Attempts to Beat His Wife's Brains Out.

About 11 o'clock last night, a brute, named Ed O'Toole, residing at No. 287 South Desplaines street, almost killed his wife by beating her over the head with a pitcher.

It appears that the man had been drinking during the day and evening to an extent that made him besotted. About 11 o'clock he came home, and demanded that his wife go out and buy him a pitcher of beer. This she very properly refused to do, stating as a reason that he had drank too much already. Her refusal enraged him, and he began cursing her. The woman became angered, and cursed him in return. Finally the man handed her the pitcher, as he said, for the last time, and, when she refused to take it, he struck her a fearful blow on the left side of the head, breaking the pitcher and causing her to fall insensible upon the floor. After she was down the fiend pounded her in the face with his fists. Some neighbors hearing the scuffle, and knowing that O'Toole was in the habit of abusing his wife, came to her assistance. They carried her to the office of Dr. Banks, at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets. Her wounds were found to be very serious. A gash about five inches long was found on the left side of the head, extending from the top of the head to the base of the ear. The ear was cut completely in two. The skull was not fractured, but was much bruised. There was also a slight contusion over the left eye. Her face was much bruised and swollen, and altogether the injures were very severe, being very similar to those which officer Koch received at the hands of the McVeigh gang. Dr. Banks, assisted by his kind lady, cared for the woman in the best possible manner, and soon had sewed up the wounds on the head and restored her to consciousness.

Patrolman Patterson hearing of the trouble, and knowing the condition of the injured woman, hired a carriage, and accompanied by Dr. Banks and his wife, the woman was taken to the Madison Street Station. Mrs. Banks was unremitting in kindly attentions to the woman, and deserves special mention for her kindness.

Patrolman Patterson proceeded to O'Toole's residence, where he found the drunken in bed. He arrested him, and brought him, also, to the Madison Street Station. He was by this time somewhat sober, but, nevertheless, seemed well satisfied with the night's business. He deserves to be Drivered.

The injuries the woman received are not necessarily fatal, but if she does not receive the very best attention, inflammation will set in, and death result. Mrs. O'Toole stated that she was married to her husband about sixteen months ago, and that he has abused her at intervals during all that time.

Another Domestic Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—To-night about 11 o'clock, Mike Taffey was shot in his own house by his brother-in-law, Wm. Hansburveigh, during a quarrel. The ball entered the left side, inflicting a mortal wound.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—BEEVES—Total for the week, 675 cars, against 645 last week. For to-day's trade, 132 cars at One-hundredth street, 86 at Communipaw, and 45 at Weehawken, making 3,435 head, the same as last Monday. Trade fair at full rates, or a shade higher; all stock selling; only 6 cars Texans to-day. Fair to good quality at 10½@11c; 8 cars Illinois, 6¼@6½ cwt, 11¼c, 56 lbs per cwt; 14 cars, 7¼ cwt, 12@14c; lot Western bulls, $5.00; 3 cars fat steers, 7½ cwt, 13c, 58 lbs per cwt; 3 cars Ohio, 8 cwt, 12@13c; 6 cars Illinois, 8 cwt, 11½@14c.

SHEEP—Total, 21,100, against 16,600 the previous week; 7,700 for to-day. Prices rather lower, though sales large, at 5½c for thin; 6½@6¾c for medium; and 7½@7½ for good to prime; a few extra fine Ohio, av 148 lbs, 8c and upward; 2 cars poor, Ohio, av 70 lbs, 5½c; car, av 78 lbs, 6½c; car, av 88 lbs, 6½c; car, av ... Indiana, 5¾c; 3 cars, av 92 lbs, Ohio, 7c; 2 ... HOGS ... 100 lbs, 7½c; and car, av 167 lbs, State, 7½c. good, ... total, 39,600, against 35,400 last week. Trade dressed, 6¾@... unchanged. Live, 5½@5¾c; city were 115 cars live ... Western dressed, 6¾@7½c. There ... the week, 2,000. ... total Western dressed for

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 17.—Crude ... drooping, and inactive ... quoted at $1.95 ... leum dull, at Brokers' Landing, equal to ... per bbl Refined inactive and nominally 5¾c per gallon ... here. ... unchanged.

DEATHS.

UPHAM—In this city, March 17, at 6 a. m., of consumption, Minnie L., wife of F. A. Upham, aged 23 years.

Funeral at 10½ a. m., Wednesday, from 185 West Van Buren-st. Friends are invited.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

SLATTERY—In this city, on the 17th inst., William Joseph, son of T. W. and J. Slattery, aged 12 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 430 Mitchell-st., at 10 a. m., Tuesday.

DAVIDSON—Isabella Telfern, wife of Andrew Davidson, on the morning of the 17th inst., aged 39 years.

To be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

☞ New York and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

SHEETS—At Batavia, Ill., March 16, M. D'Ette, beloved wife of George H. Sheets, and eldest daughter of L. P. Barker, Esq.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEACH—On the 14th inst., at her residence on State-st., Belle Leach, aged 24 years.

☞ Grand Haven (Mich.) papers please copy.

HOFFMAN—The funeral services of Henry R. Hoffman will be held at his late residence, No. 582 West Adams-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken East for interment.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants; hold regular sales every TUESDAY of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON SATURDAY,
Furniture, Household Goods, Crockery, &c. Outside sales of all kinds attended to, and a specialty made of sales of furniture at private residences. Sales cashed in three days, and cash advances made.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions,
PIECE GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, &C.
Invoice of Black and Colored Silk Ribbons.
Invoice of Fine Pillow-Case Linen.
Invoice of Russia-Crush.
Invoice of Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's Mixed, Ribbed, and Balmoral House, at half-past 9 a. m., TUESDAY, March 18.
Special Offering
At 11 a. m., of 75 Rolls Venetian, Rag, and Ingrain Carpetings, by the piece, only to the Trade.
We have made large advances to Carpet Manufacturers, and the goods must be closed out at once. These Sales will be continued from time to time, as the goods arrive, and all offerings will be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
AT AUCTION!
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Bed Linen, Mirrors, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Silverware, Crockery, and Glassware,
On Wednesday, March 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
740 West Madison-st.
We will sell the entire stock of
FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at store 740 West Madison-st., consisting of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., &c. Every article will be sold, as the parties are retiring from business.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

229 South Park-av.
Genteel Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 19, at 10 o'clock, at 229 South Park-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also Hallet & Davis Piano, almost new.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
BANKRUPTCY!
OVER $50,000 WORTH
OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY
At Auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 87 Market-st.
IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC.
A large consignment of Watches, Chains, and fine Gold Jewelry, consisting of American, Swiss, and English, stem and key-winding Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; ... Opera, Leontine, Matinee, and Vest Chains; fine sets ... Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Rings, &c. These goods are all entirely new and of this year's manufacture and importation, being part of the stock of a large Maiden Lane Jobbing House in New York, who are compelled to realize. Goods on exhibition Wednesday morning.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
No. 8 South Green-st.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At Auction,
On Tuesday, March 18, at 10 a. m., at dwelling No. 8 South Green-st. The entire furniture and household effects.
By order of the Mortgagee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

890 STATE-ST.,
Genteel Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 18, at 10 a. m., at dwelling No. 890 State-st., the entire furniture, walnut parlor and chamber suits, carpets, mattresses, refrigerator, bedding, glass, crockery, etc. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

Open and Top Buggies,
Phaetons, Concord Buggies,
Democrat and Express Wagons,
Single and Double Harness,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, March 19, at 10 a. m., at Exchange, Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.
☞ Sale peremptory. All work warranted.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Large and Attractive Sale
Of Dry Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hats and Caps, Yankee Notions, Trimmings, Etc.,
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, March 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
at salesrooms 35 and 37 South Canal-st. The above are all seasonable goods, just received from the East.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.
By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.
Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c,
By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 19 and 20, at 9½ o'clock.
Dress Goods, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Laces, Ribbons, French Flowers, Cloths, Paisley, Broche, and Lace Shawls, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Towels, and Napkins, Hosiery, Curtain Laces, Hats and Caps, Cutlery and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
☞ Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.,
63 South Canal-st., will sell, SATURDAY, March 22, at 10 a. m., a large lot of Household Furniture, Show Cases, Office Desks, and Chairs; 25,000 Cigars, Single and Double Harness, Sewing Machines, Extension Tables, Crockery Ware, Stoves, Bohemian Glass Ware, &c., &c.

VOLUME ...
MATT...
IMPOR...
The WOVEN WIR... Hartford, Conn., man...
NATI...
Woven ... Wi...
... have established a br... at 286 State-st., Chica... their superior Beds ... of Chicago and vicin... and examine them. ... BEST BED in the wo... For sale by Furnitu... WOVEN WIR...
CIGA...
CIGA...
Heavily reduced in pri... Retail. Consumers ... in our large stock, and ...
146 Mad...
Corner Twenty-second ... 191 WEST M...
STANTO...
FAMILY GROCERS ...
FOR S...
Arnold's, Sanfor...
INK...
CULVER, PAGE, ... 118 AND 120 ...
FOR SALE ...
An Elegant Suburban Re... Ridge, 12 miles from the city ... The house is brick, and conta... are large and finely laid out, ... fruit. Possession given May ...
A. W. F...
21 SOUTH C...
HARN...
TO STAG...
We have some first-c... sale cheap. SHO...
Steam Lumber ...
Steam Lumber Barge "St..." and terms apply to
GIFT ENT...
SEND QUI...
MISCELL...
TO SHI...
Chicago, Milwauke...
Receipt...
Now ready a...
CAMERON, A...
Stationers, 35 ...
Will remove April ...
MISS...
Boston Steam Carpe...
QUIGG'S PAR...
N. Y. 3-Ply ...
LEAKY ...
KIRKLAND ...
ART GA...
$3 Chil... PHOTOG...
$3 ...
596 Wa...
RANG...
VAN'S ...
Carving Table...
HERON, SMIT...
S. E. cor. Clinton ...